

THE
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THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 510.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1855.

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Services commence at Eleven and Half-past Six.

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The CLUB will be READY for the RECEPTION of MEMBERS in a FEW WEEKS. Due notice of the Opening will be given.
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The COMMITTEE is about to proceed with the ERECTION of the HALL as soon as practicable.
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YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION in AID of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The COMMITTEE of the above Association have the satisfaction of announcing, that a MISSIONARY CONVERSATION will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE-STREET, AUGUST 16, 1855 (anniversary of the formation of the Association).

The proceedings will commence at Half-past Six o'clock. Tea, Coffee, &c., will be served at a quarter before Eight o'clock.

The Revs. John Law (from Trinidad), Samuel Oughton (from Jamaica), and Alfred Saher (from Africa), have accepted invitations; and it is expected that the Rev. J. Allen (from Ceylon) will have arrived and be present also.

A great variety of interesting objects contributed from Museums and Private Collections will be arranged in the rooms, of which explanations will be given at intervals during the Evening. Ladies are invited.

Tickets, 1s. each (to defray expenses), may be had of Messrs. Houlston and Stoneman, and Mr. B. L. Green, Paternoster-row; Mr. E. W. Clarke, 12, Southampton-row; and at the Mission House.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

EAGLE-STREET CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

The Committee appointed to carry out the plans for the Rebuilding of the above Chapel and School-rooms, beg to inform the religious public and the friends of the Baptist denomination in particular, that they will now COMMENCE their UNDERTAKING forthwith. The Church and congregation have exerted themselves and are still doing so; and if those friends who have kindly promised to assist them will forward their contributions as under, and if other friends to the cause of the Redeemer in the metropolis, and also those in the country, whose reminiscences of Eagle-street Chapel are interesting and profitable, will cheerfully and promptly aid them, they anticipate the pleasure of seeing their long-cherished hope speedily realised, in the erection of a New Chapel worthy of the denomination in this central and densely populated neighbourhood.

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Or paid to the account of Eagle-street Chapel Building Fund, at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritten, and Co.'s, Lombard-street, information being sent to the Rev. Francis Willis, Secretary, as above; and all Post-office Orders are requested to be made payable at the General Post Office, to Francis Willis, when printed receipts will be immediately forwarded.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—A LADY,

who has had much EXPERIENCE in TEACHING, being about to return to Germany, in order to secure superior educational advantages for a relative, wishes to be ACCOMPANIED by THREE or FOUR other PUPILS, who will be under her constant guardianship, and have the instruction of University Professors in Languages and Accomplishments, pursuing, at the same time, a judicious course of reading, &c.

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HERTS.—This ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, hitherto conducted by Mesdames Ellis and Hurry, will RE-COMMENCE, AUGUST 31, under the management of Miss A. ELLIS, and her Friends, Miss JACOBSON and Miss STICKNEY. In making this announcement, Miss A. Ellis and her Friends beg to state that it is their wish to carry out the same plans of Education which have proved so successful since the commencement of the School in 1845. The situation of Rawdon House presents peculiar advantages for the training of the Young, and its vicinity to London affords opportunity for securing the aid of the best professional teachers.

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TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
I hereby beg most respectfully to inform you of my intention to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the DIRECTORSHIP of the above Company, at the ANNUAL MEETING, to be held on THURSDAY, the 20th inst.

In doing so, allow me to say that I am aware there exists very generally in the minds of members of large and successful companies—and very properly so—a disinclination to dispense with the services of any of their Directors, especially if they have filled the office from their commencement. Yet, while it is right and just, perhaps, to cherish this as a good principle, capable of very general application, there are, nevertheless, occasions when the position of established Societies require a change in their administrative departments, and which change gives rise to the most beneficial and important results.

Believing the time has arrived when a stimulus of this kind is absolutely necessary for, and would be promotive of, the best interests of the Company, I venture to solicit your support at the ensuing election.

I have, from the commencement of the Company, felt a great interest in its prosperity, believing that a Fire Company upon the mutual principle, if efficiently worked, would be the means of a large pecuniary saving to the provident portion of the community.

I may also mention that I am one of the largest shareholders in the Guarantee Fund, having shares to the value of 10,000l., and have also several properties insured in the Company.

Should I have the honour to be elected, I shall, in addition to the attendance at ordinary Board Meetings, feel bound to devote time and attention to promote the extension of the Company's business, which is so much needed to render it one of the largest and most prosperous Fire Insurance Companies in existence.

Earnestly soliciting your suffrages,
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours most obediently,
MARK LINDSEY.

264, High-street, Southwark, August 2, 1855.

TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
As one who has long felt a deep interest in the success of the British Empire Mutual Fire Insurance Society, I intend offering myself as a candidate for the direction of the forthcoming annual meeting. This course is adopted under the conviction that more vigour is needed in carrying on the operations of the Society, if the excellent plans of its founders are to be crowned with complete success.

I believe that the past history of the Society has been gratifying to all parties concerned; but I feel that much more must be accomplished if the Institution is to be made thoroughly self-supporting and permanently secure.

I am particularly anxious to see a vigorous effort made to create a public opinion against the absurd, unjust, and injurious tax upon Fire Insurances, amounting in many cases, as you well know, to 200 per cent. on the premiums; and I think that this may be easily attempted as a means of extending the business of the Society.

I will only add that I do not come forward as an opponent of any gentleman who may be retiring by rotation, and that I should regret being regarded as under the influence of any personal feeling against any one of them. I believe that if admitted to the councils of the executive I can more efficiently serve you than in fulfilling the duties you have already confided to my charge as one of your auditors.

Besides being a large insurer in the Society, I may just mention, that I am a subscriber to the Guarantee Fund, to the amount of Five Thousand Pounds.

Thanking you for past indications of your confidence, and simply asking you, after the fullest inquiry, to favour me with your vote and influence,

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours obediently,
ISAAC DOBNEY.

Lower Edmonton, August 1, 1855.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WRONG WAYS TO RIGHT ENDS.

WHEN incarnate Wisdom delivered to men His exhortation, "Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they turn again and rend you," He plainly intimated that it was possible to prosecute really benevolent intentions by means as mischievous as they are inappropriate. The figure He employed calls up the idea of kindness acting without discretion—miscalculating, or not taking into account at all, the force of habit—and chafing into unusual activity the very passions most likely to frustrate its own purpose. The principle imbedded in His words, like all other true principles, may be practically misapplied; but at least, it might be more profitably studied in the present day, we think, than it has yet been.

No doubt there are objects and considerations running clean against the grain of human nature or of social custom, which, nevertheless, it is our duty to bring before the notice of those who most detest them. But the more furiously truth is hated, the more necessary it becomes to present it so as to excite as little irritation as may be. The deadliest passion may be charmed to rest; but evil passions, like madmen, do but grow worse under severity of treatment. The strait-waistcoat of law may be occasionally indispensable to protect others from the ungovernable paroxysms of the maniac; but experience has at length taught us that if our object be to effect a cure, the less habitually we resort to restrictions, the greater will be our chance of ultimate success.

Philanthropy, now-a-days, as it seems to us, has been seized with a fit of impatience. The progress of its efforts is so greatly outstripped by its wishes, that it has been tempted into the bye-ways of legal coercion in the hope of finding a short cut to its object. The old and beaten paths of moral suasion and example, are much too steep, too toilsome, too tedious, for the vehemence of its loving desires. It admits, indeed, that it cannot compel men to become positively good—but it thinks they may be forcibly held back from courses which are pernicious to themselves. And so they may—but whether to their advantage, or to the ultimate furtherance of its own kindly purpose, modern philanthropy has not stayed to consider. Hence, it is gradually transferring school instruction from the hands of the people to those of the State. Individual prudence in regard to sanitary arrangements is being rapidly superseded by Act of Parliament Boards. It vaccinates children under the pressure of legal penalties—and it has lately sought to promote the cause of temperance by police regulations.

The last mentioned illustration of the too great impatience of philanthropy has been the first to show us how that impatience defeats itself. A brief statement of the case is therefore well worth consideration, for it will lead us up to a grave practical moral.

The history of the total abstinence movement in this country is too well known to require repetition. It will suffice to state that, aiming at a somewhat extravagant end, and employing towards the attainment of it arguments occasionally one-sided and overstrained, it succeeded in effecting a vast amount of good. If it did not reclaim all the drunkards that infest society, it undoubtedly produced by its protest an immense

change in the drinking customs of the upper and middle classes, and enlisted under its banner not a few of the more thoughtful working men. In fact, considering the inveteracy of the evil it sought to uproot, its progress was as great and as steady as could reasonably have been anticipated. It made way much slower, it is true, than its more ardent friends could have desired; but so long as it confined itself to the use of moral means, it enjoyed the sympathy and good wishes of the greater number of those who value sobriety even if they do not practise abstinence.

In an evil hour, as we think, the leading friends of this corrective movement, seduced by the temporary effects of the Maine Liquor Law, became dissatisfied with moral agency, and combined to force upon the country legal restrictions. As they could not hope to secure a Parliamentary prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating drinks at the first charge, they meditated a gradual approach to their object. After an investigation by a Committee of the House of Commons, they obtained at the close of last Session, an Act for restricting that traffic on Sundays, except a short interval in the evening. From this they were preparing to demand total prohibition during the whole of the Lord's-day—and they made no secret of their intention to render illegal, as soon as they could persuade Parliament to adopt their conclusion, any traffic whatever in intoxicating drinks, except for medicinal purposes. We ventured to predict, at the time, the mischief which this change of tactics would inflict on the cause of temperance, and, unhappily, our predictions have been more than realised.

The public temper has changed towards this once respected movement—changed, we regret to observe, much for the worse. The legal restrictions established last session have been swept away at the end of this without ceremony. That which was desirable enough in itself, has been made undesirable in the judgment of the majority, by the mode of pursuing it. Strong measures, which have such extraordinary attractions for impatient and impetuous theorists, have provoked reaction—and the public sympathy which was, not long since, with the abstinence movement, now sides with those with whose liberty legal restraints have interfered. The ground believed to be won by a resort to coercion has been as suddenly lost again, and with immense damage, too, to the moral power of voluntary efforts for the promotion of temperance. Society has become irritated by the restraints imposed upon it, and alarmed at the further restraints with which it was unwisely threatened. It is in no temper to listen even to reason. And it will be well if the reaction stops short at its present point—well, if the recoil of the wave does not swamp the bark which floated on it.

If we might presume to advise in such a case, we should certainly counsel instant abandonment of any further reliance upon law for bringing about great moral changes. We have always protested against it—we do so still. It is proverbially an unthankful office to interpose in quarrels between man and wife—it is not less unprofitable to call in the aid of law to protect men from their own bad habits. Neither popular virtue, nor popular happiness, can be permanently promoted by coercive restraints. They may drive vice, for a brief moment, underneath the surface—but they do nothing to eradicate it. It will burst forth afresh with increased virulence. It will dishearten those whom it fails to contaminate. Its resuscitation will tend to confuse men's notions of good and evil, and to weaken their confidence in the moral laws by which the universe is governed. The world, and even the Church has yet to learn, that infinite mischief may be done, and alas! is done but too frequently, by pursuing right ends through wrong ways.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—On Monday evening, July 30, Mr. W. Hickman Smith lectured in the Town Hall to a numerous and respectable audience. The Rev. C. Elven occupied the chair; and, at the conclusion of the lecture, a local committee was appointed.

FAKENHAM.—A public meeting was held in the

Baptist Chapel, on Tuesday evening, July 31, when addresses were delivered by Mr. W. Hickman Smith, and the Revs. S. B. Gooch and W. Legge.

DISS.—Mr. Smith lectured in the British School-room, on Thursday, August 2, the Rev. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

SWAFFHAM.—On Friday evening, August 3, Mr. Smith attended a public meeting, held in the Baptist Chapel. The chair was taken by the Rev. W. Woods; and the Rev. Mr. Peaceful and Mr. Roy also took part in the proceedings.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—On Wednesday evening, August 1, the Rev. E. S. Pryce attended a private Conference convened at the vestry of the Old Independent Chapel in this town. Mr. Fisher was in the chair, and Revs. J. S. Russell, A.M., and S. Dobson took part in the proceedings. A local committee and two secretaries were appointed, and arrangements are being made earnestly to forward the society's objects in this neighbourhood.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE, LEAMINGTON.—For some years past, Leamington has frequently been the scene of sales by auction of goods seized from Dissenters and others for non-payment of Church-rates, and, in accordance with the usual custom, a few defaulters were lately selected to be summoned before the magistrates, as examples to others. In due course the magisterial warrant was issued, and the seizure effected. The goods were advertised for sale; but, in the meantime, the anti-rate party issued a bill purporting to be the "programme of a procession to celebrate the sale of stolen goods," headed by the "victim." The procession was announced to "start from the victim's house two hours before the sale, of which due notice will be given." Towards the time of sale, the fears of the churchwardens were excited, and they contrived to get the goods returned to their owners, and the sale was postponed. It is believed that the respectable town of Leamington will not soon, if ever, be the scene of a sale for Church-rates again.

LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.—A VOLUNTARY RATE.—At a vestry meeting, a few days ago, the proposal for a rate found about ten supporters in a meeting of some 300; the remainder held up their hands for an amendment in favour of a voluntary subscription, which the chairman declared to be carried amidst deafening applause. A committee, including an Independent and a Wesleyan, was immediately formed, to canvass the parishioners; and although, by a few High Churchmen, a spirit of disaffection to this novel way of supporting the Church is manifested, there is little doubt but that the needful funds will be subscribed. Eighteen years ago, the rate was opposed, when, after a poll of three days, there appeared for the rate, 652; against it, 522.

THE PRIMATE'S CHURCH-RATE SCHEME.—The *Christian Times* describes a notable plan, said to have been mentioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury in private conversation, for the settlement of the Church-rate difficulty. It is to the effect that every household who can show a receipt from the deacons, or others in authority in the place where he worships, of having contributed a certain sum towards its support, should be considered as having paid his Church-rate, and should be liable to no further demands!

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The following is a list of the colonial bishops and their salaries, viz., George Jehoshaphat Mountain, Bishop of Quebec, 1,990l.; J. Strachan, Bishop of Toronto, 1,250l.; F. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal, 800l.; Gilbert Bunney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, 700l.; J. Medley, Bishop of Fredericton, 1,000l.; E. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, 1,200l.; D. Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's-land, 7,000l.; Aubrey G. Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica, 3,000l.; Thomas Parry, Bishop of Barbadoes, 2,500l.; D. Gateward Davis, Bishop of Antigua, 2,000l.; W. P. Austin, Bishop of Guiana, 2,000l.; F. Barker, Bishop of Sydney, 1,500l.; C. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne, 1,333l.; W. Tyrrell, Bishop of Newcastle, 833l.; A. Short, Bishop of Adelaide, 800l.; F. Russell Nixon, Bishop of Tasmania, 1,250l.; G. A. Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand, 600l.; R. Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, 800l.; J. Chapman, Bishop of Colombo, 2,000l.; G. Staith, Bishop of Victoria, 1,000l.; G. Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar, 1,200l.; J. W. Weeks, Bishop of Sierra Leone, 900l.; V. W. Ryan, Bishop of Mauritius, 850l.; J. Armstrong, Bishop of Graham's Town, 800l.; J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, 800l.; and F. T. M'Dougall, Bishop of Labuan, 500l. These salaries are derived partly from parliamentary votes, and partly from colonial funds and the Colonial Bishops' Fund.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE at Leeds has been engaged in its customary business during the past week, discussing, among other questions, the necessity for placing the work of home missions prominently

before the Methodist public, that some plan might be adopted for obtaining means for the employment of Methodist agency on a larger scale for the evangelisation of the "lapsed masses" at home. Both the Revs. John Scott and John Farrar thought there was no alternative but to reduce the number of ministers, and give up some of their ground, unless more abundant resources could be found. They referred to not a few of the country ministers, whose expenses were but scanty, and some of them only partially paid. They wanted to know if it was not time for them to make a stand, and not attempt more than they could accomplish. The Rev. Charles Prest deprecated the abandonment of any stations without absolute necessity. The Rev. John Bowers also made an energetic address to the Conference on the same side. He believed the call was louder than ever, and the necessity greater than ever, for a larger amount of aggressive evangelising zeal on the part of all the Churches of Britain in seeking the conversion of men at their own doors. They did well to raise 114,000*l.* per annum for foreign missions, and he would not have them do less but more; but was it not discreditable to them that they did not raise more than from 8,000*l.* to 9,000*l.* per annum for their home mission work? On Friday, the President announced to the Conference that he had received a lengthened communication from the Reform Delegates. The Rev. Charles Prest thought they all knew the character of the document, and that the Conference had better proceed with its ordinary business. Of course its receipt should be acknowledged in respectful terms. The delegates, no doubt, would like to have a lengthened reply from the Conference commenting on their communication, but of this they would make a mischievous use. The Conference at once decided on merely acknowledging the receipt of the document.

THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS have also been sitting in session at Leeds. On Thursday and Friday they discussed the question of a union with the Wesleyan Methodist Association. The discussion was a protracted one. Each delegate gave the opinion of his circuit on the amalgamation, with the following result: In favour of the amalgamation, 45 circuits; against, 20; 21 wished to be deferred for twelve months, and six remained neutral. On Friday a lengthened resolution, in favour of the union, concluding with the following paragraph: "Nevertheless, this meeting is of opinion that the union should not be effected until two-thirds of the Reformers shall have agreed thereto," was carried, only eight hands being held up against it. The special committee for the purpose of carrying on the amalgamation were—Rev. J. Everett, Messrs. Chipchase, Gandy, Hardy, Harrison, Kay, Massingham, Schofield, Lawes, J. Outhbertson, and Cutts. It was stated that the Reformers had secured a lease of the *Wesleyan Times* for three years, for the purpose of advocating their cause. It having been proposed and carried, that the next delegate meeting be held in the same place as the Wesleyan Conference, the meeting adjourned.

Religious Intelligence.

ISLINGTON.—The Rev. Alfred Thomas, late of Edinburgh, entered upon his stated labours at Cross-street Chapel, on Sunday, Aug. 5.

DARTFORD.—The Church meeting in the Baptist Chapel, Midway-place, Lower-road, having given the Rev. Robert Reinhold Finch a unanimous invitation to become their pastor, he has accepted the same for twelve months, commencing his labours on the first Lord's-day in August.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.—The Rev. G. H. Davis, one of the secretaries of the Protestant Alliance, having been appointed the Secretary of the Religious Tract Society, in place of the late Mr. Jones, by the unanimous vote of their committee, has resigned the former post.

HOXTON ACADEMY CHAPEL.—The Church assembling in this place of worship have invited as their settled pastor the Rev. George L. Herman, recently a Moravian.

HOLBORN.—The Church and congregation worshipping in Eagle-street Chapel, Holborn, held a valedictory service on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of their removal from the old chapel, preparatory to its being pulled down to clear the ground for the erection of the new building. At the conclusion of the tea, the Rev. Francis Wills, the pastor of the Church, was called upon to preside. The Rev. Christopher Woolcott, minister of Little Wild-street Church, from which that at Eagle-street sprung, gave a detailed account of the earlier history of the Church, which was supplemented by the chairman. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. Owen Clarke and W. B. Bowes.

HACKNEY.—The work of replacing the Baptist Chapel at Hackney, destroyed by fire in August last, with a new and handsome building, is proceeding under happy auspices. On the 18th ult., a stone, bearing a commemorative inscription, was laid by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., who has contributed the sum of 50*l.* to the expense of restoration. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a numerous attendance of spectators. Hymns were sung, the Scriptures read, and prayer offered up, the Rev. H. J. Gamble, the Rev. W. Kirkus, the Rev. J. Viney, the Rev. W. Miall, and other neighbouring ministers, officiating. Before the laying of the stone, the Rev. D. Kattorns delivered an interesting address, in which he glanced at the history of the Church which had, in the providence of God, been deprived of its place of assembly, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of his lamented predecessor in the pastorate. Mr. Luntley, the senior deacon, then presented to Sir Morton Peto a silver trowel, accompanying the

act with a brief and touching address. The worthy baronet then laid the stone and addressed the assembly, remarking upon the religious liberty enjoyed in England, as contrasted with the penal restrictions still in use in countries not far from her shores. From the site of the chapel, the meeting adjourned to the Manor-rooms, where, after tea, they listened to several addresses relating to the business of the day. Among the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, who stated, that, on the opening of the former chapel, he was one of the preachers. "I have been," he added, "a minister in London forty-five years next November, and have seen all the pulpits in London emptied but two; and the occupants of these are now laid by from active duty." The new chapel will be of the Roman Doric order, and will accommodate 1,200 hearers, besides having commodious school-rooms in the basement.

OPEN-AIR SERVICES.—The Rev. Robert Robinson, of York-road, Lambeth, has undertaken a Sabbath afternoon service, under one of the railway arches opposite the New-cut, Lambeth, and succeeded in gaining the orderly attention of a motley congregation, composed of some 200 or 300 operatives, who are lounging away the Sabbath hours, and passing pleasure-takers, who have thus brought to them the truth they would not seek.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. EUSTACE CAREY.—The mortal remains of this honoured missionary were interred in the Highgate Cemetery, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., attended by his two sons, the Revs. E. White, J. Stent, Dr. Hoby, F. Trastrail (who each took a part in the service), W. Jones, J. Watts, and other friends. The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, on hearing of his decease, expressed their feelings respecting it in the following resolution:—

That this committee desire to bow with reverential submission to the Divine hand in the sudden removal of the Rev. Eustace Carey, the last survivor of that consecrated band of Christ's servants which originated the missionary union at Calcutta. As Ward, Carey, and Marshman, successively passed to their reward from their labours at Serampore, so have Pearce, Yates, and Eustace Carey, who pursued the great work in the Eastern metropolis, fulfilled their honourable course, and entered into rest. The committee record their grateful sense of the goodness and care of that Heavenly Father who restored Mr. Carey from a state of extreme exhaustion, consequent on the labours and afflictions of nine years of devoted missionary service, and enabled him, for the long period of thirty years, to represent the society in all parts of the kingdom, as he had done in America on his return to this country. In the death of Mr. Carey, the committee have not only lost a brother beloved, who from his first early connection with the society, won his way to all hearts; but also a devoted and eloquent advocate, who, both in the pulpit and on the platform, was the unwearied and earnest expounder and defender of the principles of the mission, and the successful assayer of its claims. In him, too, the missionaries abroad, and the numerous native agents in whose tongue he himself had been one of the most gifted preachers of his day, and pastor of one of the Indian Churches, have lost a faithful friend, who, in his innumerable appeals, was wont to bear them on his heart, and commend them to the affections and prayers of the Church of the Lord Jesus. With his widow, in her sad bereavement, and his children who mourn at his grave, the committee express a prayerful sympathy, and commend them to Him whose promises so specially provide them all consolation and support.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual aggregate juvenile missionary meetings, in connexion with this association, were held on Wednesday evening, the 1st of August (the anniversary of the abolition of slavery). The meetings for the several districts took place in the following chapels, viz.: New Church-street, Paddington; John-street, Bedford-row; Queen's-road, Dalston; Devonshire-square, City; Commercial-road, East; Borough-road, Southwark; and Lion-street, Walworth. The Revs. Dr. Burns, W. P. Tiddy (Independent minister), and R. H. Marten, B.A., and Thomas Thompson, Esq., W. H. Watson, Esq., Charles Reed, Esq., and J. W. McLaren, Esq., were the presidents. The meetings were addressed by the Revs. John Cox, W. A. Blake, Josh. Russell, C. T. Keen, Jun., S. J. Cole, Samuel Oughton (from Jamaica), A. Saker (from Africa), and Messrs. John Easty, W. Gordelier, J. Tillotson, J. E. Tressider, Henry Keen, and Samuel Jennings. Messrs. W. E. Beal, W. B. Carr, W. Olney, J. Cox, C. Ruddick, F. Olding, and John Templeton, acted as secretaries, and each read an address to the children from the committee of the association. The meetings are all reported to have been exceedingly interesting, and although the attendance varied, there were, in the aggregate, several thousand children present, and all the proceedings passed off well. The hymns and sentiments were appropriate to the occasion (the slaves in America not being forgotten), and each meeting concluded very effectively with a missionary hymn, sung to the tune of the National Anthem.

LUTON, BEDS.—The Rev. J. Makepeace has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Church meeting in Union Chapel, Luton, and enters on his duties the 1st October next.

BRIDGEWATER.—Mr. E. H. Jones, of Western College, Plymouth, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Church and congregation at Zion Chapel to become their pastor.

THE REV. T. BROOKS, of Wrexham, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, to become its pastor, commenced his stated labours in that place on Lord's-day, August 5.

HUNGERFORD.—A meeting of the Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and South Bucks Association was held at Hungerford, Berks, on July 24, when the Rev. John Moreland, late of Duxford, was publicly recognised as the pastor of the Church and congregation in that town.

MOSSLEY, LANCASHIRE.—A new, handsome, and commodious chapel, capable of seating about 1,000 persons, with spacious school-rooms attached, was opened for Divine worship on Wednesday, July 11. In the morning, Dr. Raffles preached, and in the evening, the Rev. H. Allon, of London. On the two following Sabbaths, the services were conducted by the Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Rev. J. Thornton, and Rev. J. G.

Rogers, B.A. The new edifice has cost 4,000*l.*, 1,000*l.* of which has been furnished by the Lancashire Chapel Building Society. It is believed that the whole of the debt will be at once discharged, as only 700*l.* were wanted at the commencement of the opening services. The Rev. E. Minton, late of Merton, Gloucestershire, has recently settled as pastor.

NORWICH.—The Rev. Andrew Reed, who has been for fifteen years pastor of the Church worshipping at the Old Meeting, in this city, being about to leave Norwich, upwards of 400 persons, comprising members of his Church and friends belonging to other denominations, assembled in St. Andrew's Hall, on Tuesday se'nnight, for the purpose of presenting to the reverend gentleman a substantial mark of their respect and esteem, and taking a public farewell of him. After tea, Mr. Thomas Brightwell, the senior deacon, was called to the chair, being supported by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Jarrold, and Mr. Pedder, his colleagues; the Revs. John Alexander and T. Wheeler, of Norwich; the Rev. J. Wade, Rector of Catton; the Rev. J. Brown, of North Walsham; the Rev. J. S. Russell, of Yarmouth; Mr. Charles Reed, of London, &c. The Chairman then read an address of the Church, expressive of regret at the separation which was about to take place. At the conclusion of the address, he and several other persons shook hands with the reverend gentleman most cordially, and Mr. Brightwell then handed to Mr. Reed a purse of a hundred sovereigns and an elegant salver, on which, he said, it was intended to place a suitable inscription. The Revs. T. Wheeler, J. S. Russell, the deacons of the Church, and Mr. Charles Reed having addressed the meeting, the Doxology was sung, and the company dispersed. Mr. Reed, it is understood, has not accepted any invitation elsewhere, but proposes at present to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Chapel at Hendon, near London, until a Church be formed and a minister chosen.

BIRMINGHAM.—At a monthly meeting of the Baptist Church, Cannon-street, held on Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, the pastor in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "That this meeting having learned that the jubilee of the pastorate of the Rev. J. A. James, of Carr's-lane Chapel, in this town, is to be celebrated in the course of next month, and that it is the intention of his friends to mark that event by the erection of a chapel, this meeting desires to express its sympathy with the movement, and its affection to the Rev. J. A. James, with whom this Church and its pastors, the Rev. T. Morgan, the Rev. J. Birt, and the Rev. T. Swan, have held uninterrupted Christian and ministerial intercourse; and especially would this meeting advert to the delightful harmony which subsisted between the congregations of Carr's-lane and Cannon-street during the ten months they mutually agreed to be one, while the chapel in Cannon-street was in course of erection in 1805 and 1806. It is, therefore, hereby resolved, that a collection be made in this place on Lord's-day, Aug. 12, in aid of the aforesaid Jubilee Fund, as a token of our affection and esteem; and that friends be invited to add to the fund by separate donations." "That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the secretary of the Jubilee Fund."

MAWDSLEY-STREET CHAPEL, BOLTON.—For some time back the Independent Church and congregation lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. Q. Brown, M.A., now of Lynn, have been meeting in the Town Hall of the above town. As the majority of them had formerly been in connexion with Mawdsley-street Chapel, the Church connected with the latter place was led to send a unanimous, fraternal invitation to them to return. After prayerful deliberation, the invitation was cordially accepted by the Church and congregation. On the evening of Sunday, July 1st, the two congregations assembled for the first time in their united capacity, in the Temperance Hall, when they were addressed by the Rev. Timothy East, who, for some time back, had been supplying at the latter place, which will henceforth be closed. On the following Sunday, July 8th, they assembled at Mawdsley-street Chapel, when two appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. E. D. J. Wilks, of Manchester. On the 12th, a united tea-party was held in Mawdsley-street School-room, which was completely filled by members of the united congregations. After tea, the chair was taken by the Rev. Robert Best, the pastor. After prayer and a few brief remarks from the Rev. T. East, the meeting was subsequently addressed at greater length by the Rev. Wm. Roseman, of Barry, the Rev. Wm. Roaf, of Wigan; the Rev. G. D. McGregor, of Farworth, the Rev. W. H. Davison, of Duke's-alley Chapel, Bolton; and the Rev. Jos. Gill, of Egerton. Each of the speakers congratulated the pastor and people upon their auspicious union and cheering prospects, and illustrated the principles and duties of Congregationalists in general, and appropriately counselled the assembled people in the new relationship they had assumed.

Correspondence.

J. LLOYD DAVIES, ESQ., M.P., ON THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The following resolution was passed by the Independent Ministers of Cardiganshire, at their quarterly meeting, held August 1, 1855, at Saron, near Newcastle Emlyn. It is hoped you will grant it a space in your valuable paper, together with some additional remarks by the writer:—

We, the undersigned Congregational ministers of Cardiganshire, having read with deep sensation the speeches of J. Lloyd Davies, Esq., member for the Cardigan boroughs in Parliament, deem it our imperative duty to protest thus publicly against his declaration respecting the general feeling in these parts towards the Church-rate question, and hereby speak openly against his views as representing ours on ecclesiastical matters in the House of Commons; and we beg to invite the co-operation of friends

belonging to different denominations in the county turning in the same sphere as ourselves, that we may unite to exert our utmost towards securing far better representatives of our principles in the Senate House.

D. DAVIES, Cardigan.
B. REES, Llanbadarn.
W. JONES, Glynarthen.
D. DAVIES, Llanpeter.
S. GRIFFITHS, Horeb.
J. SAUNDERS, Aberystwyth.
W. EVANS, Nenadwyd.
R. JONES, Cardigan.
T. JONES, Cilcein.
T. REES, Mynyddog.
B. THOMAS, Penrhynog.
A. JENKINS, Brynion.
T. THOMAS, Llanfair.
J. MORGAN, Auroh.
E. HARRIS, Mudrolyn.
J. WILLIAMS, Newcastle Emlyn.
O. THOMAS, Tulybont.
J. OWENS, Pencader.
J. W. ROBERTS, Clafach.
J. JONES, Nyhybont.
D. JONES, Drefwen.
D. M. DAVIES, Wern.

It is worthy of notice that these ministers passed their resolution at a place distant only three or four miles from Mr. Davies's seat, and though some of them, who have a personal acquaintance with the gentleman, greatly respect him and admire his many good qualities, yet, for conscience' sake, they are induced to dissent openly from his conduct and expressed opinion in his parliamentary speeches. Many of Mr. Davies's supporters have been annoyingly disappointed in their representative. Instead of advocating their principles, according to promise, he proved himself quite the reverse, and acted the part of a foe to their most sacred feelings. In his speech at Cardigan, he openly declared that he would support a bill for the abolition of Church-rates, and stated that if no one else would form and introduce a bill for the said purpose to the House, he would do it himself. This declaration secured him the votes of many. When Sir W. Clay introduced his bill, it is no wonder that the Cardiganshire people were taken by surprise at finding Mr. Davies opposing the measure, and continuing one of its most stern opponents until the debates on the subject were closed. In one of his speeches he contended that the majority is not for the abolition of Church-rates. Was the gentleman alluding to Cardiganshire? If so, why did he advance such a glaring misrepresentation? He should have known that Sir W. Clay's bill corresponds with the prevailing sentiment of this county. In confirmation of this statement, we only refer him to the various Church-rate conflicts which have occurred here; even the compulsory means employed by himself and others nursing despotism in their own bosom, were not able to defeat the energies of the volunteers in some of those contests. And do not the many petitions sent from all parts of the county to back the right honourable baronet's measure prove the same indisputable fact? The report is out that Mr. Davies purposes bringing in a bill to Parliament next session; its provisions exempt Dissenters, but requiring all Churchmen, willing or not, to pay this obnoxious rate. We object to such a measure; first, because it attempts to maintain and support a system that must of necessity fail; secondly, it will create hypocritical Dissenters. Many Churchmen, in preference to bearing the burden, will become nominal Dissenters. There is room to suspect that we have too many of this class already; we don't wish to have their number increased.

Taking these suggestions into consideration, we arrive at the conclusion that the above ministers have acted well and wisely. Their patriotic feeling, their united zeal for religious freedom and equality, is worthy of being imitated and followed by all their Dissenting brethren in the Principality. Perhaps some may regard this protest as being frivolous and of no importance—let them laugh at it if they are so disposed; it is our impression that this protest will ultimately tell with force on the people of Cardiganshire, particularly on those taught by the mentioned ministers. It will arouse them to their duty, and keep them on the alert. It may, moreover, induce the friends of liberty in Wales to take more interest in representative reform; teach the Welsh members in Parliament that their behaviour is watched closer and closer every day, and at last effect a thorough change in the representation of the Principality. In conclusion, we beg to state that all things requisite, as far as acquisitions go, are at hand to bring about the projected representative reform in the Principality. A little common sense, assisted by the study of the New Testament, together with some knowledge of the news of the day, given in the daily and weekly newspapers, provincial and London journals, which are circulated in all the towns, villages, hamlets, and parts of the country, will give them a tolerably good insight to these matters. Let them, therefore, avail themselves of their resources and set to work at once.

D. MILTON DAVIES.

Wern, New Quay, August 3, 1855.

THE NEW VACCINATION ACT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—An epitome of the New Vaccination Act, as it appeared in the *Times* of Thursday last, justifies the suspicions expressed in my recent letter as to the character of this odious measure. Its principle is pernicious; its details are outrageous to personal liberty, violate parental right, and subvert some of our most highly cherished privileges. This dangerous project—together with the Medical Registration Bill, so forcibly exposed by Dr. Laurie's letter in the *Nonconformist* of the 25th ult.—demonstrates the necessity of an organisation for the protection of our medical freedom. At any rate, something must be done, and that speedily, to arouse the public mind; if not, our personal liberty will give place to a mimic Continental despotism.

Yours very faithfully,
CHARLES ROSE.

Dorking, August 6, 1855.

[Both of the bills in question have been printed for circulation during the recess, but will not be again brought forward during the present session.—ED. NONCON.]

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Accidents on Railways Bill, against, 7.
Church rates, for the abolition of, 3.
Distillation from Grain, for prohibition of, 1.
Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting the sale of on Lord's-day, 13.
Licenses, for amendment of Law, 8.
Sale of Beer Act, for repeal of, 39.
—against repeal of, 3.
Sale of Beer Bill, in favour of, 1.
—against, 1.
Navigation Works (Ireland) Bill, against, 2.
Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 1.

Charitable Trusts Bill, against, 1.
Free Schools Bill, in favour of, 1.
Intoxicating Liquors, for prohibiting the sale of, 2.
Polish Independence, in favour of, 1.
War, for putting an end to, 3.
Maynooth College Act, for repeal of, 1.
Medical Profession Bill, in favour of, 8.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Public Health Act (1854) Continuance and Amendment Bill.
Nuisances Removal, &c., and Police of Towns (Scotland) Bill.
Diseases Prevention Bill.
Exchequer-bills (7,000,000*l.*) Bill.
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.
Judicial Procedure and Securities for Debts (Scotland) Bill.
Public Health (No. 2) Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill.
Ordinance Board Bill.
Public Health, &c., Bill.
Diseases Prevention Bill.
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Customs Tariff, &c., Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance (No. 2) Bill.
Millitia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Limited Liability Bill.
Fisheries (British Islands and France) Bill.
Criminal Justice Bill.
Sale of Beer Bill.
Carlisle Canonries Bill.
Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill.
Dwellings for Labouring Classes Bill.
Diseases Prevention Bill.
Burials Bill.
Exchequer-bills (7,000,000*l.*) Bill.
Charitable Trusts Bill.
Crime and Outrage, &c., Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Turkish Loan Bill.
Customs Laws Consolidation Bill.
Customs Tariff, &c., Bill.
Turnpike Acts, &c., Bill.
Millitia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Sale of Beer Bill.
Limited Liability Bill.
Fisheries, &c., Bill.
Dwellings for Labouring Classes Bill.
Prevention of Diseases Bill.
Criminal Justice Bill.

DEBATE.

CARLISLE CANONRIES.

Mr. FERGUSON moved, at the Wednesday sitting of the Commons, that the House should go into committee on the Carlisle Canonries Bill.

Mr. ROBERT PHILLIMORE, alleging as a ground the advanced period of the session, moved that the House should go into committee that day three months. Lord JOHN MANNERS supported the amendment. Mr. FREWEN, the Marquis of BLANDFORD, and Mr. COWPER, observing that it was doubtful whether the machinery of the bill would effect the object proposed, suggested the withdrawal of the bill. Mr. FITZROY moved the adjournment of the debate; but lost his motion by 36 to 21.

Mr. Phillimore's amendment was also negatived, and the House went into committee; but the Chairman, on the motion of Sir J. FERGUSON, instantly reported progress.

UNION OF BENEFICES.

The House resumed the consideration of the clauses of the Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill, on Wednesday. On clause 2, the Marquis of BLANDFORD moved the omission of all reference to the Church Building Commission. Mr. HENLEY opposed, and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON supported, the amendment; but before the question could be decided, Mr. PELLATT moved that the Chairman should report progress. This was negatived by 62 to 12; and the amendment carried without a division.

On clause 10, Mr. HENLEY complained that the clause would not prevent the sale of graveyards, while it legalized the sale of the sites of churches, with the consent of the inhabitants. Now he objected both to the sale of the graveyards and the sites of the churches. In deference to the generally expressed feeling of the House, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON agreed to insert words to prevent the sale of graveyards, and the sale of churches in which interments have taken place, permitting the sale in cases where there have been no interments.

On the motion of the Marquis of BLANDFORD, a clause was inserted after clause 1, authorizing her Majesty to appoint parish commissioners, with power to purchase and hold lands and hereditaments for the purposes of the act.

The bill, as amended, was reported.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

On the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. OTWAY moved to reduce the vote of 17,696*l.* for the National Gallery by 300*l.*, the salary of a travelling agent, and 1,155*l.*, his travelling and other expenses.

Mr. WILSON said, the House had voted a sum of money to enable the trustees of the National Gallery to purchase pictures, and it was useless to do so unless means were taken to secure valuable pictures, for which object an agent was required.

The amendment was ultimately negatived on a division.

LORD GEORGE PAGET'S GOOD-SERVICE PENSION.

Mr. DILLWYN, in the Commons, on Thursday, asked if it were true that Lord George Paget had received a good-service pension of 100*l.* a year, and if so, for what. Much dissatisfaction existed on this matter.

Mr. PEEL said Lord Hardinge wished the Cavalry to share in these pensions as well as the Line; and he had selected Lord George Paget because he was the senior regimental colonel in the Balaklava charge. Had he been passed over the inference would have been that he was wanting in his duty.

Colonel LINDSAY remarked that old Peninsular officers had been overlooked. Sir FRANCIS BARING and Colonel DUNNE said that the good-service pensions were not voted for brilliant services, but for old and deserving officers who had done good service.

Lord PALMERSTON deprecated any attempt by the

House to constitute themselves judges in cases of this sort, with which they are incompetent to deal. Where there are twenty men to choose from, nineteen must be passed over; and no one man can be selected from a number among whom there is a near equality of merit without giving rise to comment.

Sir F. BARING suggested that the title to the pension—as the very term seemed to imply—should be, not a single distinguished service, but long good service.

COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE.

Mr. PHIL, in moving the supplementary commissariat estimates, stated that it had been found that the demands of the army in the East under this head had exceeded the estimate; that, supposing the expenditure for the whole year to proceed at the same rate as in May and June, the probable amount, before estimated at 1,200,000*l.*, would be 3,700,000*l.*; there remained to be provided 2,568,335*l.*, which was the sum he asked the committee to vote. He said there was no other service over which so strict a control was kept.

Mr. HENLEY made some severe comments upon this vote, on account, not of its large amount—for he admitted that its necessity had been sufficiently explained—but of the evidence it furnished of past deficiencies.

The vote, after considerable discussion, was agreed to.

On resuming, at six o'clock, the discussion of supply votes was continued. Several items in the estimate for the militia service having been agreed to.

Mr. MONSELL, in moving the votes for the Ordnance establishment, as organised upon the new system, explained the principles on which the recent changes in the department had been framed. Two objects, he observed, had been chiefly kept in view—namely, centralisation and responsibility. To secure the former result the artillery and engineer corps were placed under the control of the Horse Guards. All plans for fortification and other military constructions were to be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, the Inspector of Fortifications, and the Director-General of Artillery. The general departments of the Ordnance and its subordinate offices were to be placed under the responsibility of the Secretary of State for War, care being taken that the civil functions should be entrusted to civilians and the military to officers in the army. He then proceeded to describe the minor arrangements by which the various departments and functionaries of the establishment were to be organized, and sketched the duties that would fall within the scope of the scientific commission which had been lately appointed to overlook the general efficiency of the service. Respecting responsibility he stated that the chief of each department would be held strictly responsible for its working, and would consequently possess the corresponding privilege of appointing clerks and other employees in their respective offices. Repeating his statement that the new system was so planned as to establish a central control over the whole Ordnance department, Mr. Monsell expressed his belief that important benefits would result from its adoption.

The successive votes set forth in the estimate for this and other branches of expenditure were then agreed to after a miscellaneous discussion, which lasted for several hours.

THE MUSEUM AT KENSINGTON.

In Committee of Supply, on Thursday, the proposal of a vote of 15,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a museum at Kensington Gore led to much discussion. Mr. SPOONER, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. WILLIAMS, objected to the vote, alleging that the land at Kensington is too far from London for the convenience of the people; and that the vote could only be looked on as the commencement of an expenditure of millions.

Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. GLADSTONE, and Mr. DISRAELI, defended and explained the vote. A great number of valuable articles have been purchased from time to time; but they are scattered about, stowed away in cellars, cases, warehouses, solely because there is no place wherein to exhibit them. Recently the Society of Arts offered an interesting collection to the public; the Royal Commissioners felt that they must either refuse the collection or obtain a vote from Parliament to provide accommodation. They therefore asked for this grant of 15,000*l.*, not to begin a series of buildings at Kensington Gore, but to set up a museum. An estimate had been offered for the erection of an iron building covering more than an acre of ground at a cost of 12,000*l.*, but a sum of 3,000*l.*, would be required for fitting up the building; and, therefore, in order that they might not be deceived, the committee were recommended to vote a sum of 15,000*l.* The building itself would be so constructed, that when pulled down, the materials used in construction would sell for within 2,000*l.* of their original cost.

On a division the vote was agreed to by 85 to 83.

This being the last vote of supply for the present year, Mr. FITZROY then left the chair amidst much cheering, and the House resumed.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

In reply to Mr. GIBSON, Lord PALMERSTON said that an arrangement was made at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, by which any persons going there, from whatever quarter, might be enrolled; but it appearing that that had led to questions within the territory of the United States, as to whether or not the law of that country had been violated, Her Majesty's Government, being desirous that no such questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces which used to take place at Halifax.

Mr. GIBSON: I think that the noble lord has a little misunderstood my question. I asked him whether British men-of-war had been stationed in the Weser and the Elbe for the purpose of being the receptacle for men enlisting in Hamburg or Bremen, and carrying those men away—because that is the point.

Lord PALMERSTON: That is no violation whatever of the law of any country. I believe that there are vessels stationed there which receive on board any persons who choose to take a passage to Heligoland. (Cheers and a laugh.)

In reply to a question from Lord GODERICH, Mr. PEEL said that at one time it was not the intention of the Government to enlist Italians; but that now it was determined that they should be admitted as part of the Foreign Legion.

EARLY RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Major REED moved as an amendment a resolution setting forth—

That the House participating in the national anxiety that no pacific arrangement should be concluded with Russia which did not appear best calculated to secure an honourable, just, and lasting peace, wishes to impress upon Her Majesty's Government how great a satisfaction it would be to the House and the country to receive an assurance that no treaty or conditions of peace would be finally settled without having Parliament previously called together.

In briefly supporting the resolution the honourable and gallant member declared that he had no intention of fettering the discretion of the Ministry, or infringing upon the prerogative of the Crown. He simply wished to obtain an assurance by which the country would be relieved from all apprehension that a peace might be concluded during the legislative recess that did not accord with public opinion.

Lord PALMERSTON fully coincided in the resolution, so far as it enunciated the principle that no peace should be concluded except upon honourable terms. The assurance that the House should be called together before any treaty was concluded he could not give, observing that all negotiations were constitutionally left solely to the discretion of the Crown under the responsibility of the executive Ministers, whom the House should remove if they were mistrusted. He admitted at the same time the probability that the Government might find it both necessary and agreeable to summon Parliament together before the usual period of assembling after the recess.

Mr. DISRAELI, while feeling obliged to resist the amendment, sarcastically objected to be entrapped into a vote of confidence in the present Government.

The honourable and gallant gentleman had made the serious admission that the Government were falling most rapidly in the public estimation, for he had acknowledged that the Government were but human. (A laugh.) But he should like to ask whether that was the honourable and gallant gentleman's opinion a few weeks back, when, instead of acknowledging that they were human, he described them as demoniac, and addressed the noble lord as a fallen angel in the words,—

"Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

(Laughter.) He wished the country to know what was going on, and that the Government that only six weeks back was in possession of infernal qualities—(a laugh)—was now acknowledged to be human and might be even connected with feebleness. (A laugh.)

The motion was then withdrawn amid the laughter of the House.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

At the close of the sitting on Wednesday, Sir GEORGE LEWIS brought up the following message from the Queen:—

"Victoria Regina.—Her Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, and, relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts that they will make provision accordingly."

This message was ordered to be taken into consideration the next day; and, accordingly, late on Thursday night, the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir GEORGE LEWIS restated the principal items of the Budget—the estimated revenue, the loan of 16,000,000*l.*, and a proposed vote of 3,000,000*l.* of Exchequer-bills not yet taken—in all, 86,139,000*l.* That still holds good, except the estimated 200,000*l.* from the foreign bankers' checks, withdrawn; leaving 86,139,000*l.* as the anticipated revenue. The expenditure was estimated at 31,899,000*l.*, and the margin therefore was 4,240,000*l.* After six months' experience of war, the estimate for military purposes proved insufficient, and hence supplemental estimates have been required. Inclusive of these supplemental estimates, the total estimate for the Army, Commissariat, and Militia, now stands at 18,789,532*l.*; during the four months ending July 31, the actual expenditure under these heads was 4,850,000*l.*—giving for the year an expenditure of 14,550,000*l.* The estimates, original and supplemental, for the Navy and Transport service now stand at 19,379,013*l.*; the expenditure during the first four months of the financial year has been 7,649,603*l.*, which gives for the year an expenditure of nearly 23,000,000*l.*, but it is hoped that the expenditure during these four months is not a guide to the total expenditure for the year. The estimates for the Ordnance now stand at 8,644,292*l.*; the expenditure during the last four months has been 2,812,961*l.*—giving an expenditure of 8,438,883*l.* for the year. The total estimates are now, therefore, 49,812,337*l.*; the anticipated expenditure, based on that of the last four months, is 49,537,692*l.* In order to meet the additional expenditure he proposed to take power to issue 7,000,000*l.* of Exchequer-bills, with the option of raising some part of the total on Exchequer-bonds. This will provide a margin of receipt over expenditure of 8,240,000*l.*, and deducting from that excess 6,135,000*l.*, the amount of the supplemental estimates, there would be an unappropriated margin of 2,105,000*l.* As the knowledge of the total expenditure of the last four months is known, and as therefore the probable demands of the war for the remaining eight months can be thereby more correctly estimated, there is less necessity for providing a large

margin of unappropriated ways and means. Practically, the receipts and expenditure will very nearly balance, since 1,700,000*l.* of ways and means bills, which will have to be provided for out of the revenue of the year, were issued before the first instalment of the 16,000,000*l.* was received. On the whole the receipts of revenue have been satisfactory—an additional reason for not providing a large margin. The amount of Exchequer-bills and bonds outstanding on the 31st July was 23,099,400*l.*, to which it is proposed to add 7,000,000*l.* Although that amount of Unfunded Debt seems considerable, it is not large compared with the amount of the debt during, and even subsequently to, the late war. The Exchequer-bills in circulation in 1812 amounted to 41,000,000*l.*; in 1814, to 45,000,000*l.*; in 1815, to 57,000,000*l.*; in 1819, to 43,000,000*l.*; and up to 1839 the amount outstanding was never under 24,000,000*l.* Sir George concluded by moving resolutions authorising the Government to raise 7,000,000*l.* by the issue of Exchequer-bills; and if bills are not issued for the full sum, then to make up the amount by the issue of Exchequer-bonds at not more than four per cent., to be paid off at par within six years from the date of the bonds; interest payable half-yearly.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a brief speech. The variations between the estimates and the expenditure are, on the whole, what we had to anticipate. With regard to the mode of providing for the increased expenditure, the committee may well feel disheartened at the great and sudden extension of the Unfunded Debt, which two years ago stood at 13,000,000*l.*, and which, after this vote, will stand at 30,000,000*l.* But although we have not such a broad field to operate on as our predecessors in the last war, he did not believe that any great inconvenience will follow from carrying the Unfunded Debt to 30,000,000*l.*; and he saw no other mode of providing for the present exigency which it would be more desirable to adopt. But Mr. Gladstone could not pass over in silence the fact, that with regard to the money derived from taxes the tendency is to diminish, while with regard to the money derived from loans the tendency is upwards; for without any addition to taxes we are about to add 4,000,000*l.* to the expenditure required for the service of the year. While the yield from the Income-tax was progressively passing the estimates, there is a disposition to decline in the indirect taxes on imports and articles of consumption—which shows some diminution in trade and the consumption of the people. He hoped the House would adhere to its intention of meeting the expenditure of the war, as far as reasonable, by increased taxation, and not by the improvident plan of loans.

Mr. DISRAELI raised no objections; but remarked that the facts before the committee showed that the idea of meeting the expenses of the war without borrowing was a delusion. He wished to know whether the present position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is compatible with his vague and loose engagement when the 16,000,000*l.* loan was negotiated, not to borrow any more money this year?

Sir GEORGE LEWIS said the promise was that no addition should be made to the Funded Debt until the end of the year. He did not anticipate that he should be obliged to bring any large amount of Exchequer-bills into the market before the end of the year. He denied that he had made any vague or loose engagement, and insisted that he had strictly fulfilled the understanding; in which statement Mr. GLADSTONE concurred.

The resolutions were agreed to.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

On the order for the third reading of the Limited Liability Bill, Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE made a further protest against the measure. Mr. HANKEY and Mr. MICHELL supported the bill.

Mr. CARDWELL objected to the bill that it would facilitate undertakings of a mischievous and fraudulent character, without providing any safeguards, and that it should have been accompanied by a general reform and consolidation of the laws relating to joint-stock companies.

Mr. GLYN also strongly condemned the bill, which was defended by Mr. BOUVIERIE, who expressed his surprise at the opposition of Mr. CARDWELL, who had professed to be friendly to the principle of the measure. He denied that it provided no safeguards against fraud.

Mr. MALINS likewise defended the bill, which was read a third time and passed.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading of the Turkish Loan Bill. He explained that Turkey had kept an army of 180,000 men in the field; but she had found that her ordinary revenue was not sufficient to provide funds for the great struggle in which she is engaged, and therefore, like England and France, she had decided to raise a loan. She had neither asked her Allies for a loan nor a subsidy, but simply a guarantee. It would have been unwise, ungenerous, and shortsighted to refuse Turkey the benefit of the credit of England and France. Referring to the terms of the convention, he admitted that the better method would have been that first proposed to France—that each country should guarantee one-half of the loan. But the French Government said that great inconveniences would result from that course; and it would not have been right or friendly in the British Government to insist on their original proposition. He was almost ashamed to allude to the quibbles by which it had been stated the French Government might endeavour to evade its share of the responsibility.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that, sixteen months ago, he had privately suggested that pecuniary assistance should be given to Turkey. For his own part he did not object to subsidies, the principle of which he vindicated at length. But he found

great fault with the terms of the joint guarantee, and saw in it the source of bitter differences between England and France. He then adverted to the conduct of Austria, hinting that it could not have been financial considerations that caused her defection; suggested difficulties in the working of the War Department; pointed out what he considered deficiencies in the conduct of the war—the niggardly course of the Government in regard to recruiting, the little progress made in the siege of Sebastopol, the neglect of the war in Asia—and prophesied that unless some material change take place in our military prospects before Parliament again meets in November, the House of Commons will put out the present Government as it put out that of Lord Aberdeen.

Lord PANMURE said he would not discuss the policy of the war. With regard to recruitment, we are enlisting men at the rate of 60,000 per annum. The policy of the siege of Sebastopol might be matter of difference; but England and France having sat down before that fortress, he believed that it would be inconsistent with the honour of the two countries if before the fortress should yield they should withdraw their forces. Turkey is able to maintain herself in Asia against the enemy; and, considering the climate and difficulties of the country, he should be unwilling to send troops there. Lord Ellenborough threatened the Government with a visitation of public opinion in November. Lord Panmure would be prepared to meet it with the consciousness that he had done all he could to provide food for the men, forage for the horses, protection for the army in any kind of weather. If Lord Ellenborough become War Minister in November he will find in the War Department sufficient guidance and means of information upon all matters of detail, whether in regard to the financial department, to the department which provided the matériel for the army, or to the department by which the supplies of the army were provided through the means of the Commissariat.

The Earl of HARDWICKE repeated his complaints against the conduct of the naval part of the war; and Earl GRANVILLE deprecated the discussion of military operations as useless.

The bill was read a second time.

THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr. LAING rose to call the attention of the House to the objects and policy of the war, as affected by the late negotiations, and to move an address for copies of any correspondence with the French Government relative to the last proposal of Austria. No discussion had taken place in that House, he observed, since it had been in possession of the latest information respecting the negotiations, and its decision upon the real point at issue had been come to under a complete misconception. Up to a certain point he had reason to know that public opinion in Europe among men of business had been in favour of the Western Powers, but that opinion had altered, and was now opposed to the course we had recently taken, and it was believed that we had committed a great mistake in not making peace upon the terms contained in the last proposal made at Vienna. The object of the war he assumed to be to limit the political power of Russia so as to maintain the balance of power in Europe—an object, he observed, worthy of this country. He admitted that Russia had disturbed that balance, and that it was a justifiable object to restrict her preponderance and to repel her aggression. The remedy was embodied in the propositions known as the Four Points, which appeared to him to contain a fair summary of what ought to have been required of, and conceded by, Russia, and he believed they were approved by public opinion in Europe. Mr. Laing examined the different modes which had been proposed of developing the third point, and expressed his opinion that the last proposal of Austria afforded a satisfactory solution of that point. From all the information he had obtained he did not doubt, he said, that Russia would have accepted this proposal, which was in principle the same as that offered by the Western Powers, and embodying the triple alliance, it would effectually put an end to Russian preponderance in the Black Sea. One objection was that it would involve expense; but the expense, he believed, would practically be very small, and we should not set money against human life. Neither did he see the force of another objection, that such a solution of the point would be merely an armed truce. The plan of limitation was only a paper plan; that of counterpoise was practical, and would make it the interest of Russia herself to limit her force. Supposing there was a balance of arguments on the two sides of limitation and counterpoise—and the balance was a nice one—the former must be peculiarly distasteful to Russia, one of the great Powers of Europe, whom it would be as unjust as it was impolitic to degrade and irritate, while the adoption of the latter solution would have carried Austria with us in the war had Russia rejected the proposal. He had dwelt on the alienation of the Conservative Governments of Europe from this country by our mischievous policy of intermeddling in their internal affairs; and he said that we had brought the war upon ourselves by driving Germany into the hands of Russia by our system of amateur patronage of the revolutionary troubles in 1848. The Government are carrying on the war for no definite object, or the miserable object of limitation versus counterpoise.

Sir GEORGE GREY met the arguments of Mr. Laing, by a reproduction of the contrary arguments, supported by references to the diplomatic correspondence—pointing out that the British Government had never hesitated between limitation and counterpoise; that there was no hesitation in Lord John Russell's instructions; and that Lord John, himself in favour of limitation, had modified his opinions, not as to the abstract merits of the proposition itself, but as to

the expediency of the course taken. He justified the breaking-off of negotiations. He objected to the production of the papers asked for by Mr. Laing, on the ground that they were confidential papers.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported and developed at great length the views of Mr. Laing; but the pith of his speech lay in its description of the animus of Ministers in prolonging the contest—a contest which costs 100,000,000*l.* a year and a thousand lives a day—without any definite object. He repeated the statement that the responsibility for the rejection of the Austrian proposal rested with the British Government. This question had only been debated on maimed and garbled information, and when the House was in the dark as to the terms of peace. He charged against Lord Clarendon that his despatches lack that spirit which evinces a desire for peace, and show throughout a determination to raise every obstacle to peace, and to place facts in such a position as to justify Parliament and the Government in carrying on the war. They could never get over the fact that all the plenipotentiaries at Vienna adopted the principle of counterpoise; and that the Government, rejecting the golden opportunity of making peace, continued to make war on account of paltry differences. The best peace is not that which looks best on paper, but that which secures the united support of Europe. Defying the Western Powers to control the future destinies of Russia, except for a moment, he proceeded to paint in unfavourable colours the position of the Allies. Austria gradually separating from us; Turkey, an ally, but such an ally as *Aeneas* found *Anchises* in his flight from Troy; Sardinia, heavily burdened, dragged through the conflict as a mere dependent of England and France; France itself—is it likely the French people will add 100,000,000*l.* sterling to their public debt for the sake of the difference between limitation and counterpoise, and not for military glory? Then against whom are we fighting? We have no right to reckon upon the exhaustion of Russia. Are the exchanges effected—is the rate of imports raised? Then with respect to the Russian soldier—he fights against the hereditary enemies of his religion and the invaders of his soil. The other day 40,000 soldiers arrived at *Perekop* on their way to the camp in the Crimea. The case was urgent, and the men were desired to march on at the rate of thirty versts a day—which the House will see is a long march, somewhat under twenty miles a day. The men said, "Do not impose upon us any fixed distance; let us march as far as we can." They reached the Russian camp—a distance of 120 miles—in the course of four days; but they lost on the way 10,000 men. On the 20th June, the generals and the soldiers received the sacrament in *Sebastopol*, the soldiers wearing the same bloodstained clothes they wore on the 18th June. These are facts full of meaning. Mr. Gladstone justified his own position.

Thankful for the indulgence and freedom of speech which have been accorded me, I remain content in the belief that in endeavouring to recall the Government from that course of policy which they are now pursuing, I am discharging my duty as a patriot, a faithful representative of the people, and a loyal subject of my Queen. (Cheers.)

Mr. LAYARD observed that nothing had been adduced in the present debate which had not already undergone reiterated discussion. He denied that the public opinion of Europe had become adverse to the Western Powers, and then proceeded to comment on the different bases successively proposed for negotiation. The treatment of the Principalities was, he considered, unjust and impolitic, and he expressed almost equal objection to the arrangements with respect to them set forth in the first "point," and to the existing occupation by Austria. On the remaining points he contended that Russia had in no instance offered any important concessions. The system of counterpoise he believed to be totally inadequate, and pointed out that its inefficiency was from the beginning of the Conference recognised by the Foreign Secretary. He reviewed the military operations in relation to the Principalities and Asia Minor, and passed some severe strictures upon the arrangements connected with our army in the Crimea, in which, he said, there was no improvement, and without it he foresaw only a repetition of the disasters of last year. He inveighed against the speech of Mr. Gladstone—a member of the Cabinet which had begun the war—which was calculated, he said, to damage our cause, to stimulate Russia, and to render peace more difficult and remote.

Mr. COBDEN thought Mr. Layard's censure of the speech of Mr. Gladstone evinced a want of self-knowledge. He then called Sir William Molesworth to account for the language he used on the Southwark hustings respecting the division on the Turkish loan. He challenged Sir William with changing his opinions, and narrated a conversation between Sir William and himself, at the time Lord Aberdeen's Government was formed, to show that Sir William then considered that "Mr. Cobden" would be a fair representative of his opinions in the Cabinet. Every man has a right to change his opinions, but when he denounces those with whom for fifteen years he agreed, he ought to condescend to explain why he changed those views. Mr. Cobden claimed credit for dealing with "the right honourable gentleman" as he would be done by.

If ever I am found on great questions of policy to be systematically holding one language to my friends in private, and then denouncing them in public for holding those opinions, I shall expect from those friends not private remonstrance—for I shall expect private friendship to be then at an end—but I shall expect from them that in the most public place, in this House or elsewhere, they will denounce my conduct and declare me in a political sense utterly unfaithful and utterly unworthy of the confidence of any political party.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH claimed the indulgence of the House for a short time after this unexpected

personal attack. There is not a single sentence in the speech to his constituents that he regretted or felt called upon to retract. He denied that he had ever agreed with Mr. Cobden on the Peace question, indeed he used to doubt whether the fine intellect of his honourable friend was not aberrant on that subject. He did not recollect ever having made any statement respecting Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet, except that it would give him pleasure to see Mr. Cobden a member of it.

No doubt, I have been on very friendly terms with the honourable gentleman—I have often received him at my house, and many conversations on different subjects have taken place between us; but I never took any notes of those conversations for the purpose of repeating them afterwards in this House.

Sir J. GRAHAM said Sir William had charged members of that House with joining in an unpatriotic, discreditable, and nefarious combination, and he hoped he would not refuse to retract that charge.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH attempted to address the House, but was not permitted by the chair to make a second speech.

Mr. Robert Phillimore—in language which called forth cries of "Order!"—Mr. Bright, and Mr. Walpole, called for retractions of epithets, and an apology for using them. Mr. Brotherton moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone, thus enabled to speak, put the case with some nicety.

He says he does not make any retraction, and at the same time it was his intention to describe, not the actions of others, but the impression on his own mind. Now it is perfectly plain that the language of the right honourable gentleman did describe, not the impression on his own mind, but the actions of others. That is the whole question at issue. Does he mean to describe the actions of others or the impression on his own mind?

Lord PALMERSTON observed that Sir William Molesworth was charged with having accused members of combination. Met by taunting cries of "Hear, hear!" Lord Palmerston said, "I am not talking of epithets, I am talking of substantives." It is a question of fact; and as to a matter of fact, no man can state beyond the impression on his own mind. Right or wrong, the impression on Sir William Molesworth's mind was the impression on Lord Palmerston's own. It was the impression of every man who did not form a part of the minority. The combination may have been fortuitous; it may have been without previous concert; but persons did combine to give a vote against the Government. We cannot dive into thoughts; but Sir William was justified in his conviction, that there was a combination for accomplishing that object which he stigmatised as not reflecting credit on those combining to obtain it. If gentlemen are offended at that opinion, their censure ought to fall, not on Sir William alone, but on the many thousands who shared the opinion.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, now able to speak on the adjournment, said a few words intimating that he accepted the declaration of Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone, that there had been no previous combination between them, honourable gentlemen opposite and the peace party. "What I thought was a combination, was an accidental union of parties to attack the Government."

Mr. DISRAELI finished off the conversation with criticisms on Sir William's apology—"neither graceful nor satisfactory;" and on Lord Palmerston's defence: philologically the combination might apply to the facts; but not the epithet "nefarious," which gave point to the substantive.

The SPEAKER then put the question—"That the House do now adjourn," which was carried without division; and the debate not being adjourned, Mr. Laing's motion was thus set aside.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the suspension of the resolution by which the consideration of new business in their lordships' House was forbidden after a certain date, in order to admit the progress of the Beer Bill Amendment Act, which stood on the paper for second reading. The bill came before them with great recommendations for urgency. This bill came before them recommended by the Government and by the almost unanimous voice of the other House of Parliament, the two Commissioners of Police, and fourteen out of sixteen magistrates of the metropolis had given evidence in favour of it, and during the present session the petitions in favour of it, presented to the other House of Parliament, had been signed by the enormous number of 442,536 persons. The present law seriously inconvenienced the large number of excursionists who left London every Sunday. The returns showed that 12,000 of these arrived too late to get any refreshment if the public-houses closed at ten o'clock. It might be said, they ought to go home instead of to the public-houses. That might do very well for their lordships, who had something better than water at home, but the great majority of these people had nothing in their house but water, and that even not good. They ought to do everything in their power to promote the recreation and excursions of those people who had to labour hard for six days in the week; an alteration in the law was now urgently required, as these excursions were most frequent in the months of August and September.

The suspension was opposed by Lord REDESDALE, who contended that no special case had been made out on behalf of the measure sufficient to entitle it to exceptional treatment. Of the witnesses who were examined by the House of Commons Committee, twenty-five were from the metropolis, and but one from the country—a magistrate from North Wilts, whose evidence was in favour of the law as it stood. (Hear, hear.) Very little inconvenience would result from postponing the consideration of the measure for another session, as the period of excursion-trains would not extend beyond the ensuing month.

Earl GRANVILLE thought that the case of urgency was made out, if there was sufficiently strong political or other reasons for carrying the measure. (Hear.) He believed the opinion of the committee was unanimous as to the inconvenience to the public from the existing law, and the different interpretations put upon it by different magistrates.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY admitted that the law might be amended, and even relaxed, but he thought that on the 6th August they ought to stand on the order of the House, on the faith of which so many peers had left town, as, in his opinion, no case of urgency had been established. Some inconvenience there might be from the present law, but it was not so great that this measure might not be postponed till next session. He believed the only urgency in the case was this, that if the law was not repealed this session, it would not be repealed at all. The friends of the existing law tendered evidence in its favour, but the committee declined to receive it. Out of thirty witnesses who were summoned from the country but one was examined. How could it be maintained that the case was one of urgency when the evidence was one-sided and imperfect, and when it was certain that a large proportion of the working people themselves were in favour of the law? Those who would force this bill on the House were making the House of Lords a mere registration office for the House of Commons, without any deliberate action or right of independent inquiry. (Hear.)

Earl GRANVILLE said that the committee had rejected to hear the evidence tendered by the supporters of the law on the one hand, and by the licensed victuallers on the other. They took the evidence of the magistrates, and persons of that kind. It could not be said, therefore, that the evidence was one-sided.

After some further discussion, the motion for suspending the limitary resolution was carried on a division by twenty-five contents against sixteen non-contents. The bill was then read a second time.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL.

On the order for the third reading of this bill on Monday, Mr. T. CHAMBERS moved to defer the third reading for three months. The bill, he said, was intended to effect a most important alteration in our criminal tribunals, and he denied the validity of the reasons assigned for the change; he denied that the bill would obviate the delay and expense now complained of, while it was, in his opinion, open to objections upon other grounds. The bill was unfair to prosecutors as well as the accused; it was objectionable likewise upon social grounds, for, by casting invidious duties upon magistrates, it tended to widen the breach between classes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL believed that, so far from the change proposed by the bill being mischievous, it would be eminently beneficial. It would prevent the expense of taking witnesses to quarter sessions, it would shorten the period of imprisonment before trial, and diminish the risk of contamination in gaol. He believed that the bill would be of the greatest benefit to the criminal, the magistrate, and the country.

After some remarks by Mr. BARROW and Mr. BAINES in support of the bill, and Mr. M'MAHON against it, the amendment was negatived, and the debate on the third reading was adjourned.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

In the evening, Lord J. RUSSELL explained the causes which had led to the withdrawal of the 1,000*l.* grant to the Royal Society. The money had been heretofore furnished out of a special fund, which it was now considered inadvisable to expend in such a manner. He trusted, however, that a vote of similar amount would be in future years placed regularly upon the miscellaneous estimates.

Lord PALMERSTON added an assurance that henceforth a grant of 1,000*l.* should be annually proposed to Parliament, to be appropriated to scientific purposes under the discretion of the Royal Society.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon this bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the objects of the bill (which had come down from the House of Lords)—namely, to enlarge the powers of the commissioners, to increase the number of inspectors, and to improve the machinery of the bill of 1853. He proposed, he said, to alter the bill by raising the limit of charities to be placed under the commissioners from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a year.

Mr. KNIGHT moved to defer the committee for three months, urging that the bill gave the commissioners enormous and unlimited powers, changing them from an inspecting and remedial to an administrative board, and that, before such tremendous changes were made, that House ought to have had an opportunity of considering the measure more fully and deliberately than the present period of the session permitted.

Mr. MITCHELL supported the bill, and wished the commissioners to be armed with still larger powers. Mr. PELLATT spoke in favour of the amendment. Sir G. GREY defended the bill, the principle of which, he said, was not questioned, and, as to the additional powers and administrative functions proposed to be given to the commissioners, they were found to be indispensable. These additional powers, however, were matters of detail.

Mr. CAIRNS insisted upon the arbitrary authority given to the commissioners by this bill. He advised the Government to withdraw it, and bring in another bill next year, at an earlier period of the session; and to send it to a select committee.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied to Mr. Cairns, whose special objections, he observed, applied to details which might be discussed in committee. Mr. Knight, he thought, must have been deceived when he alarmed the House about the hydras and chimeras in the bill, which were mere phantoms of imagination. The provisions contained in the bills introduced by

Lord Lyndhurst in 1844, 1845, and 1846 went much beyond those in the present measure, the additional powers given by which were supplementary to those in the act of 1853; they had been shown by experience to be absolutely requisite, and to deny them would be to negative the principle of that act.

Mr. HENLEY differed from the SOLICITOR-GENERAL as to this bill being supplementary to the act of 1853; so far from it, he said, this bill introduced a wholly new machinery, to various parts of which he objected, and he thought more time should have been given for the consideration of so great a change. This bill set up for the first time a peculiar judicial tribunal for charity questions, and if this was to be a secret conclave, it would not escape suspicion.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE and Mr. MALINS suggested that that portion of the bill which conferred administrative or judicial functions upon the commissioners should be withdrawn. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he should greatly regret the loss of that portion; but, if the House was resolved upon the point, he must be content with what he could get.

After some further discussion the amendment was negatived, and the House went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which had not been gone through when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel NORTH called attention to the exclusion of soldiers from the gallery of the House, mentioning two specific cases which occurred on Wednesday. Could not the order be relaxed? Lord PALMERSTON said that the House had always refused to admit persons armed; but persons ought not to be excluded on account of the colour of their clothes.

The SPEAKER, appealed to by the Premier, said that there is no rule to exclude soldiers. Many years ago exception was taken to their admission in uniform, and it was agreed that they should only be admitted in plain clothes. The officers of the House could not venture to depart from the practice without the consent of the House, but they would be glad that soldiers should be admitted in uniform.

In reply to Sir JOHN PAXINGTON, Mr. WILSON stated, that no distinct proposal for the establishment of steam postal communication with Australia had been made by the colonies; but Sir William Denison had proposed to the Colonial Legislatures that they should contribute 40,000*l.*, and the Home Government 60,000*l.*, for that purpose. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH added, that he saw no reason why the Government should not bear part of the expense; but no decision had been come to.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, a message from the Crown was read from the Woolsack, calling upon their lordships to concur in any measures necessary to make provision for carrying on the war. Half-a-dozen bills were read a third time and passed, and eight others were advanced a stage; the standing order being suspended in favour of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill and the Passengers Act Amendment Bill.

In reply to Mr. M. GIBSON, Sir C. WOOD said, the power given to Admiral Dundas with regard to captured vessels too small to serve as prizes, was discretionary.

On Saturday, the House of Commons sat from twelve o'clock to near one, and despatched some routine business without discussion. The Ordnance Board Bill, the Public Health Act Continuance and Amendment Bill, and the Dwellings for Labouring Classes Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

In reply to the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, Lord PANMURE stated that he had no reason whatever to believe that General Beatson has been killed by the Bashibazouks. In reply to a second question, he said that the organisation of the Turkish Contingent is succeeding more rapidly than could have been expected. It now numbers 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry.

The Cambridge University Bill has been withdrawn for the present session.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA ON HIS NEW DUTIES.

At a Court of East India Directors, held on Wednesday morning, Lord Canning was sworn in Governor-General of India.

In the evening, the East India Company entertained the new Viceroy with unusual splendour at the London Tavern. The carpet manufactured at Tourney for the Duke of Buckingham, when the Queen visited Stowe, covered the floor, and plate blazoned on the tables in a profusion of light. Among the conspicuous persons present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Granville, Lord Palmerston, Lord Panmure, Lord Hardinge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir George Grey, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Sir William Molesworth.

Mr. ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, the chairman, proposed the health of Lord Canning. Mr. Macnaghten made a graceful reference to George Canning, and uttering a hope that the guest of the evening would prove the worthy son of such a father.

Lord CANNING returned thanks, dwelling on the responsibilities of the office, and the sense he had that the labourer is inadequate to the work; but deriving consolation from the thought that he should have the cordial support of the Court of Directors—"who are no niggards in supporting those who serve them honestly and faithfully"—of the Government, and of "those two admirable bodies—the Army and the Civil Service of India." Repeating with emphasis his praises of those two branches of the Indian service, he continued—

He left these shores unencumbered by a single

promise—unpledged to a single expectant—(loud applause)—and with no other claim on this post of trust and honour than this, that it should be his duty and delight to seek out and to recognise the claims of that man who might be best able, from his talents, character, and energy, to serve the interests and advance the honour of the East India Company. (Loud applause.)

"I wish," he said, "for a peaceful time of office; but I cannot forget that in our Indian empire that greatest of all blessings depends upon a greater variety of chances and a more precarious tenure than in any other quarter of the globe. We must not forget that in the sky of India, serene as it is, a small cloud may arise, at first no bigger than a man's hand, but which, growing larger and larger, may at last threaten to burst, and overwhelm us with ruin. What has happened once may happen again. The disturbing causes have diminished certainly, but they are not dispelled. We have still discontented and heterogeneous people united under our sway; we have still neighbours before whom we cannot altogether lay aside our watchfulness; and we have a frontier configuration that renders it possible that in any quarter, at any moment, causes of collision may arise. Besides, so intricate are our relations with some subsidiary states, that I doubt whether in an empire so vast and so situated, it is in the power of the wisest Government, the most peaceful, and the most forbearing, to command peace. But, if we cannot command, we can at least deserve it, by taking care that honour, good faith, and fair dealing, are on our side; and then if, in spite of us, it should become necessary to strike a blow, we can strike with a clear conscience." (Cheers.) Dismissing apprehensions that may not be realised, he joyfully recognised a large arena of peaceful usefulness, the maintenance of the revenue on a sound and wholesome footing, that husbanding of resources without which no Government, however well-intentioned, can be beneficial or indeed just: the extension of public works, the multiplication of lines of social and commercial intercourse; the completion of those great operations designed to guard the people against drought and its terrible consequences; and—though last, not least—the education of the native population, training them to usefulness, and cautiously but certainly opening to them the avenues of public employment—works such as these presented a field of peaceful triumphs, large enough to occupy a long life, glorious enough to satisfy the proudest ambition. (Cheers.)

He concluded by a tribute to Lord Dalhousie; and a touching allusion to his father, who, as the chairman had reminded them, was once nominated Governor-General. "The recollection of that event is an inspiration as strong as could rouse the energy of any man in his struggle for success, and I shall, indeed, consider there is a blessing on my work, if it be granted to me to justify by my own acts the preference that has been shown to the name I bear, and to vindicate my right to bear it." (Cheers.)

In responding to "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord Palmerston remarked on the deep tranquillity of India; eulogised the great abilities of Lord Canning; and observed that whereas of old all civilisation came from India, through Egypt, now we, who were barbarians, were bringing back civilisation and enlightenment to the parent source. Perhaps it might be our fate to confer on the countless millions of India a higher and holier gift than any mere human knowledge, but that must be left to the hands of time and the gradual improvement of the people.

Sir Charles Wood, Lord Hardinge, and Mr. Vernon Smith, also made speeches during the evening.

CLOSE OF THE HYDE-PARK INQUIRY.

At the sitting on Wednesday, several witnesses asserted the necessity of the interference of the police, on account of the presence of thieves in the park. The evidence for the defence was then closed. On Thursday, Mr. Mitchell, after some preliminary remarks, said he had to complain of a gross outrage by the police, to which was added confinement for many hours in noisome cells, bail being refused. He had produced, in support of his charges, eighty-six witnesses, comprising one member of the aristocracy, five gentlemen of independent property, four barristers, six other professional men, forty tradesmen, and thirty working men. They had proved twenty specific acts of violence; and if, under such circumstances, some mistakes as to identity had been made, that did not affect the general charge. After commenting upon various details, he expressed a hope that justice would eventually be done.—Mr. Ellis, in reply, dwelt upon the looseness of much of the evidence, the denial, by the inculcated policemen, of the charges against them, the necessity of dispersing a large and illegal assemblage, the evidence of the moderation of many of the police, the presence of numerous thieves, and the imperative duty the police had to perform; arguing generally that they had had proper instructions, and had fitly performed their duty. The commissioners, after remarking that the cells were improper places of confinement, stated that, from the length of the evidence, and their having other duties to perform, they should not be able to make a report for some time to come.

It is not expected that the Records of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, will make their report to the Home Secretary before October. It is currently rumoured that the learned gentlemen will recommend the removal of one of the most officious of the police-constables, and one or two of the privates, and that their dismissal having been effected, the matter will be allowed to rest.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION.—1855.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Slesser, G. Middleton (Exhibition), Queen's College, Cambridge; Rouse, George Henry, private tuition; Longden, William George, King's College; Adler, Marcus Nathan, University College; Hennell, Thomas, University College School; Young, Alexander Waugh, City of London School; Williams, William, Normal College,

Swansea; Booth, Thomas, Royal Institution School, Liverpool; Grose, James, Wesleyan College Institution, Taunton; Hesse, Samuel Behrend, University College; Spicer, Henry, New College; Hague, Samuel, Owens College; Charles, Arthur, University College; Ubsdell, Henry, Mill Hill Grammar School; D'Arcy, Daniel Butler, private tuition.

BOTANY.—Pile, William (Prize of Books), University College; Adams, Samuel Hoppus, Bedford Commercial School; Harley, John, Ludlow Grammar School; Selous, Edric, University College.

ZOOLOGY.—Bird, John Durham (Prize of Books), Owen's College; Bogg, Edward Beverley, private tuition.

CHEMISTRY.—Pile, William (Prize of Books), University College. Blackmore, Humphrey Purnell, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Rivington, Walter, London Hospital; Unwin, William Cawthorne, New College, (equal). Brooke, Thomas Thorniley, private tuition; Harley, John, Ludlow Grammar School, (equal). Whishaw, John Charles, University College. Adams, Samuel Hoppus, Bedford Commercial School; Bird, John Durham, Owen's College; Hellicar, Charles Joseph, Bristol Medical School, (equal). Bache, William Henry, Birmingham and Edgbaston Grammar School. Kempster, Felix Henry, private tuition; March, Henry Colley, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, (equal).

CLASSICS.—Hewlett, Richard Whitfield, Harrow School; Young, Alexander Waugh, City of London School (equal). Rivington, Walter, London Hospital; Wynne, Henry Le Poor, King's College; Payne, John Barnell, Grammar School, Leatherhead; Stokoe, Paul Henry, Wellingborough Grammar School; Eccles, Richard, Mill Hill Grammar School; Behrend, Samuel Hesse, University College; Payne, John Horne, University College; Wilson, John, private tuition (equal). Charles, Arthur, University College; Donaldson, William Leverton, King's College (equal).

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.

With some improvement in the weather during the past week, we regret to find that the occasional heavy rains have laid still more wheat and barley, especially the latter, which, being the heavier crop, must now be partially damaged in the sample; while many of the earlier pieces of wheat are so held down by weeds as to be beyond the hope of recovery. Oats also have had some share of injury from the same cause; but beans and peas are spoken of better. We also regret to hear that there are more complaints of red gum, mildew lice (aphides), and in Mid-Kent of maggot, as well as partial blindness in the ear, resulting, we conceive, from driving rains in the time of bloom; so that the wheat crop, as a whole, has far less of promise than of late, yet the markets generally either evince an increased dullness or positive decline, the supplies being well kept up for the time of year, and foreign importation continuing in excess of present wants. A crop like the last is now out of the question; and we think the increased breadth grown will only bring us to the yield of an average produce, though some parts of Essex promise beyond last year's yield in the event of a favourable ingathering. Old wheat, therefore, must be wanted; and we believe it probable that between old and the new samples there may be a wider difference in value than was seen last season, though it then reached 10*s.* per qr.; still, the early arrival of large quantities of new, in bad condition, is calculated to have a generally depressing effect on prices of most descriptions. All accounts, however, agree as to the superior promise of spring corn, with the exception of beans and peas, and even these present a better aspect. In the times of low or average prices, the wheat trade would have been differently affected, and an advance been reported; but present rates are discouraging to speculation with the prospect of new stores from abroad, and millers still deem it prudent to keep on the reserve. The utmost languor, therefore, has prevailed in trade. The Danubian shipments recently referred to (many of which doubtless have their destination to the United Kingdom) must be held as still afloat, and likely soon to drop in, the length of the winter and political obstructions having hindered an early export, and the voyage being long. Two hundred and fifty more vessels were reported in the Danube, and Russia now allows shipments from Bessarabia. In case of disasters in harvest these arrivals will, therefore, be seasonable helps; but should the weather be settled and fine, they will be difficult to dispose of. More rumours of disease among potatoes are heard, but, generally, we do not think there is much to be apprehended either here or in Ireland.—*Mark Lane Express.* [This journal being the organ of the corn trade and farming interests is not at all likely to paint agricultural prospects *couleur de rose*. Allowance must, therefore, be made for professional exaggeration.]

The grain crops in the northern division of Wales present generally a very healthy and promising aspect; and, though the harvest will be a late one, there is every hope that it will prove an abundant one. The barley is in many districts thin and light, but wheat and oats are described as being sound and heavy, the oats particularly being full-eared. Potatoes are also sound and free from disease, except in some districts of Carnarvonshire, where the blight has appeared, and the yield is good.

From a collation of the reports of the *Leeds Mercury's* numerous correspondents, it results, that the grain crops promise well, and that, even where beaten down by rain, they are expected to recover under solar influences.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of the United States will be sixty-eight millions of bushels over that of 1849.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The prorogation of Parliament will probably take place on Saturday, but the Queen will not be present. Monday is the latest day fixed for the ceremony. It seems to be generally understood that Parliament will be summoned again in November. The Earl of Ellenborough, on Friday, in his speech on the Turkish loan, spoke of meeting again in November, as though it were a settled matter.

The usual whitebait dinner takes place this day (Wednesday) at the Trafalgar, Greenwich.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

A return has just been issued by the Board of Trade of the number and nature of the accidents and the injuries to life and limb, which have occurred on all the railways in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, respectively, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1855. The total killed in England and Wales was 99; the injured, 132; in Scotland, 6 killed and 14 injured; and in Ireland, 8 killed and 12 injured. The grand total of the three is 113 killed, and 158 injured, of which 3 were passengers killed, and 107 injured from causes beyond their own control; 7 were passengers killed, and 5 injured, from their own misconduct, or want of education; 18 were servants of companies killed, 21 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 45 were servants killed, and 16 injured, from their own misconduct, or want of caution; 15 were persons killed, and 2 injured in crossing at level crossings; and 25 were persons killed, and 7 injured, while trespassing on the lines. As compared with the corresponding half-year, 1854, there is an increase this half-year of 13 killed and 39 injured. On the 30th June, 1854, the grand total length of railways open was 7,813 miles.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1855.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Stanley of Alderley moved the suspension of the standing orders, for the purpose of allowing the Limited Liability Bill to pass during the present session. On a division the motion for suspending the standing orders was carried by 38 contents to 14 non-contents—24. The discussion was then renewed upon the motion for the second reading of the bill, whose principle Lord Stanley of Alderley explained and defended at some length. Some other peers having spoken, the bill was read a second time. The Sale of Beer Bill went through committee. The Turkish Loan Bill was read a third time and passed. The Ordnance Board Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past 9 o'clock.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE WAR.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, on the motion for the third reading of the Consolidation Fund (Appropriation) Bill,

Lord J. Russell, in a long and discursive speech, called attention to a variety of topics connected with the management and prospects of the war, and to the condition of the different countries of Europe as modified by the issues of the pending contest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, at the commencement of the financial year, that his budget amounted to 86 millions, to which four millions had been added, making a total of 90 millions, and that a very small proportionate amount was to be received in the way of taxes. "There was enough, he thought, in these sums, and in these prospects, to lead to an anticipation of the most serious results. He must consider that there was danger on the Asiatic frontier. They had in that direction no immediate prospect of gaining such decided victories as might lead to peace. (Hear.) It would be for her Majesty's Government, of course, to direct what should be the use of the very large force now collected in the Crimea. It was obvious that that force—efficient as it had been attempted to make it—would be met by a large Russian enemy, and by reinforcements from other parts, consequent upon the present policy of Austria. Without imputing any blame, these matters called for grave reflection before Parliament again assembled, which might not be for a period of six months. With regard to the propositions for peace, he must say a few words, not however, as to our future prospects. Although he entirely acquiesced in the decision of his noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the production of the papers in connexion with his recent visit to Vienna would not benefit the public service, he could not but wish that those despatches had been produced, so that the public might see whether or not those despatches contained a full exposition of the motives that prompted him to the course of action he adopted. With respect to the future a very serious question arose. It would be observed that the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, a man of as much intelligence with regard to European affairs as almost any person he (the noble lord) had ever met with, was perfectly satisfied with the terms of peace then proposed to the Eastern Government. If the Turkish Government was of opinion that the terms of peace proposed were sufficient for the security of Turkey, and the war was still to be carried on, not for the security of Turkey, but for the maintenance of the naval and military reputation of Great Britain and France, the position of England and France was indeed very much

changed. If we asked Turkey to continue the war with us, we must think no more of loans and guarantees, but must make up our minds to give them downright subsidies. (Hear, hear, hear.) With regard to France, the Emperor had been so faithful, so prudent, and so just an ally that he (the noble lord) should be disposed to pay the utmost consideration to any opinion which he might give as to any negotiation for the establishment of peace. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government would, of course, consider the whole of these circumstances whenever an opportunity might arise. He might express a hope that they would not accept any terms of peace of which they did not thoroughly approve; but, at the same time, he hoped that they would not continue the war when such terms were offered. (Hear, hear.) He then noticed the conduct of Sardinia, whose gallant co-operation in the war he applauded, though expressing some apprehension that the resources of that state would be dangerously exhausted by her exertions in the cause. Lord John afterwards commented upon the present position of other States of Italy, and enlarged on the perilous consequences which seemed to threaten that country through the vast augmentation of the Austrian force, accompanied as it was by a contemporary reduction of the French army of occupation in Rome, which was now diminished to 2,000 men. The joint intervention of England, France, and Austria, ought, he considered, to be employed to place the government of the Papal States on a sounder footing. Was it not possible that England, France, and Austria should devise some mode of government consistent with justice, and which, by its adoption, might enable the Pope to have some share of independence in his own dominions?

Mr. WILKINSON was perfectly astonished at the speech of the right honourable the member for Oxford (Mr. Gladstone) the other night. The noble lord the member for the City of London still adhered to his opinion that an honourable peace might be effected if the proposition of Austria had been acceded to; and that if Turkey was satisfied with it, this country and France had no right to interfere. (Cries of "No, no," from Lord John Russell.)

Lord J. RUSSELL: The honourable member for Lambeth is under a mistake with respect to what I have stated on two important particulars. I did not say that the proposals of Austria ought now to be assented to. What I said was, that they might have been assented to at that time, that they could not now, but that an opportunity might arise during the recess for their re-consideration. I said, that if Turkey were satisfied with the terms offered, such an event would necessitate the grant of downright subsidies to Turkey.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was perfectly natural for his noble friend to desire to impress the Government with the views which he entertained on the important topics which he had leisure to consider and to which he had drawn the attention of the House. The Government was deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibility which was thrown upon them by the present state of affairs. The noble lord at some length proceeded to animadvert on the speech of Mr. Gladstone, who, himself, a party to the war, had changed his opinion, and now sought to describe it as not only impolitic but unnecessary and unjust. He believed the sentiments of the right honourable gentleman had no echo through the country—

Whatever may be the opinions of some few members of the House, and of some few persons out of doors—for I believe every opinion here represented has its echo, of greater or less extent, elsewhere—I am satisfied that the great majority of this House are faithful representatives of the feeling of the country—that support will be given to any gentlemen, whoever they may be, to whom the conduct of this great contest is entrusted, provided they faithfully perform their duties to the best of their ability.

He could not, of course, say what might be the results of the war and the conditions of peace—that must depend upon circumstances arising out of progress of hostilities. He had no reason whatever for supposing that the Turkish Government differed from England and France as to the propriety of rejecting the propositions of Austria—

But behind the protection to Turkey is a greater question still, that of curbing the ambition of Russia. I should say that the Governments of England and France had fully as great an interest in the matter as Turkey itself, and that the united views of the two former would be more likely to be correct than the opinion of the latter Government. However, it is not likely that any difference will occur. At the present moment there is the most perfect unanimity between the Governments of the Allied Powers. In mentioning the Government of France, I must express my entire concurrence in the opinion which my noble friend has of the perfect sincerity, the cordial friendship, the entire unity of opinion and of action prevailing between the Governments of England and France. The two Governments, indeed, may, upon this great question, be said to form but one Cabinet, of which some of the members sit in London, some in Paris.

Deprecating any allusion to subjects which might tend to throw a shade over the French alliance, he went on to explain the cause and nature of the recent movements of Austrian troops in Italy. No actual increase in the military force of that country had taken place in the Italian States, the new arrivals being only designed to replace the regiments whose terms of service was expired. Notwithstanding the suspicions which the reluctance of the Austrian Cabinet to join the Western alliance had occasioned, he felt assured that the armies of that country would not be found arrayed on the side of our enemy.

Unquestionably it must be painful to every man to see that here is a great people—for so I may call the Italians—(hear, hear)—endowed by nature with the finest abilities, capable of becoming, as they have been in former times, models of everything that elevates and dignifies humanity, debarred by the accidental circumstances of

their political condition from that career which would ennoble them as a great nation in the estimation of the world. (Hear, hear.)

He pointed out the immense difficulties that beset the occupation of Italian territory by French and Austrian troops, and the dangers that would threaten if they were suddenly withdrawn—

But I think I can so far answer for the Government of France—I am sure I can answer fully for the Government of England—as to say that the attention of both has not been withdrawn from this most interesting subject, and that we shall gladly avail ourselves of any circumstances that may occur to further these benevolent objects to which my noble friend has referred. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENLEY said it appeared now that the noble lord the member for London, having considerable leisure on his hands, was able to contemplate a great number of things at once, and had favoured the House with the result of his lucubrations, thus accounting for this unexpected discussion. He believed that the country had been unnecessarily drawn into this war—he believed that a different set of rulers would have kept us out of it; but that was a very different question from what we were to do now that we were in it. (Hear, hear.) He believed that Government had nothing now to do but fight it out, and that fighting it out was the only way to obtain a secure and advantageous peace. (Cheers.)

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Other bills having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned until six o'clock.

In the evening, in answer to Mr. KENNEDY, Sir W. MOLESWORTH stated that the acts by which representative constitutions were established in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales had been despatched from this country on the 4th instant.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into committee on Indian Finance, Mr. V. SMITH proceeded to recapitulate a multitude of facts and figures, tending to explain the financial condition of our Indian empire at the opening of the present year. The ultimate result of the revenue returns from the several provinces showed a gross income of 20,351,239*l.*, leaving a surplus of 421,227*l.* beyond the expenditure. This excess, he admitted, was less by 200,000*l.* than the estimate formed a twelvemonth since by his predecessor at the Board of Control; but he showed that this diminution arose chiefly from the augmentation of outlay, and not from a falling off in the receipts.

Mr. BRIGHT expressed his belief that the Indian Government had practically deceived the public and defrauded its creditors. He concluded by moving as an amendment a resolution, that in the opinion of the House, with a view to bring the state of the finances of India more clearly before Parliament, it is desirable that the Board of Control for the Affairs of India should consider the practicability of making up the annual accounts of the revenues of India on the 30th October instead of on the 30th April, and of laying before Parliament, during the month of March in each year, a complete statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Indian treasury during the preceding, with an estimate of the anticipated receipts and expenditure for the current year.

Sir J. W. HOOGE, referring to the statement that torture had been employed in India as an instrument for the collection of the revenue, vindicated the civil servants of the company from complicity in that crime. The discussion, which subsequently related almost entirely to the question of torture as an element of the Indian system of finance, was somewhat warmly continued by Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Otway, Mr. Henley, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. R. Mangles.

The original resolutions, which were of a formal character, were put and agreed to unanimously, Mr. Bright's amendment, with a slight modification, being embodied in the series.

The House then resumed (at half-past one o'clock), and proceeded to discuss the remaining orders of the day.

The consideration in committee of the Charitable Trusts Bill was then resumed, and the remaining clauses disposed of, all the provisions conferring judicial powers on the commissioners being successively surrendered.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two.

Letters of recent date from Constantinople contradict the report of the murder of General Beaton by his wild levies, the Bashibozouks.

Letters from the Baltic still express doubt whether any bombardment of Sveaborg or Revel will take place at present.

The German papers devoted to Russia publish fragments of correspondence announcing an early offensive movement on the part of the Russian army in the Crimea. Reinforcements to the number of 32,000 men had arrived at Sebastopol.

The meeting, in favour of the employment of a Polish Legion as the most effectual auxiliary for carrying on the war, and the restoration of Poland as the best means for securing a durable peace—which was to have been held last Wednesday at St. Martin's Hall, but was postponed in consequence of the indisposition of Sir De Lacy Evans—will take place this evening under the presidency of the Earl of Harrington.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, August 8.

Notwithstanding a good deal of rain has fallen since Monday our market is quiet to-day, needy buyers paying last day's rate for every article. It now rains heavily.

Arrivals this week.—English, 1,050 qrs; foreign, 5,790 qrs. *Barley*. English, 1,600 qrs.; foreign, 2,100 qrs. *Oats*. English, 2,160 qrs; Irish, 800; foreign, 12,340 qrs. *Wheat*. English, 440 qrs; Irish —; foreign, 3,210 sacks. — barrels.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. WILLIAMS."—The Christian Witness and Evangelical Magazine.

"ENQUIRER," Southampton.—We will endeavour to supply the information in our next.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1855.

SUMMARY.

MINISTERS this day adjourn to Blackwall, and Parliament is expected formally to close on Saturday. The interest of the session is therefore over. We are at last at the end of the expectations that have been excited only to be disappointed, and of the contests that have been waged with fury only to conclude in compromise. Except that yesterday evening was reserved to Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Bright, for the annual report and commentary on the affairs of India, the great uncared-for—and that Mr. Stafford had the courage to force explanations of latest tales of horror from the Crimea—the Commons would have virtually ceased to sit after the passing of the money bills on Tuesday afternoon. The unexpected use to which that last opportunity of general speech was put by Lord John Russell, we have described and discussed in other columns. It may here be added, before passing on to graver matters, that our own feeling, expressed on the instant, is shared by our diurnal contemporaries. The Times characterises Lord John's gloomy prophecies and feeble counsels as "the essence of commonplace." The Daily News (though faithful long after the fall in February), hears in them but the "ghost of a suicide statesman;" worse than "the maunderings of dotage,"—"the utterances of a low, short-sighted cunning,"—"the programme of a new and truly "nefarious combination." A great man must have become very small when the Daily News ventures to assail him thus.

The latest situation, as laid down by the several authorities in either House, may be briefly but must be gloomily summed up. In the Baltic, the bombardment of Sweaborg or Revel is believed to be contemplated; but it is doubtful whether even the continued detention of the captives of Hango will provoke to so useless a display of fettered strength. The advance of the season gives additional security that nothing important will be attempted: the campaign of 1855 will almost certainly close without even a Bomarsund victory. Seven weeks of inactivity have now elapsed in the Crimea since the unfortunate affair of June 18,—the subject, it is said, of recrimination between the Allies. Silent preparations for a renewed attack on the Malakhoff are sedulously continued: but

it will not probably be carried out under the command of General Simpson,—who is understood to have intimated that ill-health will compel his retirement, and whose expected successor is General Markham. The rumour of an intention to raise the siege, and remove the main body of the forces either from the Crimea or into its interior, turns out to be untrue. We are informed by Mr. Peel that arrangements are making for a winter campaign; and it is announced, on anonymous authority, that contracts have been made for the supply of a thousand wooden houses, constructed to accommodate each fifty men. The bombardment of Taganrog by an English squadron is reported in the Vienna papers. It is confessed that we are without forces to prevent the march of the Russians in Asia; but present danger is diminished by the partial repulse of General Mouravieff from before Kars,—which may possibly prove another Siliestria; and, happily, without an Austria on the flank.

The Lords, keeping close upon the heels of the Commons, have passed the Turkish Loan Bill, with unfriendly comments from Lord Ellenborough, Lord St. Leonards, and Earl Grey—carried through committee, after a narrow division on the second reading, the Bill repealing the Sunday Sale of Beer Act of last Session,—and consented, by a conclusive majority, to the suspension of standing orders, in favour of the Limited Liabilities Bill. Whatever the omissions of the session, therefore, little blame can be laid upon the Lords.

The vacancy in the Cabinet continues—Sir Benjamin Hall taking Sir William Molesworth's work without its dignity—and we are still without a Minister of Health. Other subordinate changes have followed. Mr. Baines has felt compelled by ill-health to choose between his office and his seat, and therefore vacates the Presidency of the Poor Law Board; in discharging the duties of which, whether official or parliamentary, he has shown an ability, industry, and urbanity that would have been rewarded by a post of less work and higher honour, were the administrative reform principle fully operative in the Palmerston Government. He is succeeded by Mr. Bouverie, whose exertions in carrying through the Limited Liability Bill are meritorious—and Mr. Bouverie by Mr. Lowe, whose ability is unquestionable, and whose discreet silence or moderate speech entitled him to Ministerial attention.

Apart from the war, the foreign news of the week is of no little importance. The discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy with the direct concurrence of the Count de Chambord and the Count de Montemolin, to get up an insurrection in Spain by the aid of Russian gold, is followed by rumours of an expected Republican rising in Italy. The alarm excited by the increase of the Austrian garrisons in Lombardy is deprecated by Lord Palmerston, who vouches for the good faith of the Vienna Cabinet. The Legations are in a state of complete anarchy, in the midst of which the Papal Court clutches, with pertinacious grasp, its ecclesiastical sceptre, and turns a deaf ear to the moderate suggestions of the French Government. Italy is evidently in a dangerous state.—The Pope is almost matched by the King of Hanover, who has abrogated a Constitution too liberal for aristocratic ideas, but has the excuse that the reactionary measure has been forced upon him by that incubus upon German freedom—the Frankfort Diet, to which body he has been obliged to apply for military aid. That the spirit of freedom survives in Germany, is strikingly indicated by the motion made in the Wurtemberg Chambers for a reconstitution of the Diet!—From the United States we learn that the Legislature of the new territory of Kansas has been swamped by the nominees of a mob of Filibusteros from the neighbouring State of Missouri, who have excluded eight out of ten anti-slavery members, passing the Missouri code of laws "at a jump," and removing the Legislature to a town on the frontier of that State. In consequence of this outrage, Kansas will, no doubt, enjoy the privilege of returning a pro-slavery member to the Senate and House of Representatives to counterbalance the northern votes; and most likely Congress will swallow the indignity for the sake of peace!

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We are at length actually within sight of the close of the session—the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill having passed through all its stages in the Commons. To day, Ministers will have their customary white-bait dinner, and on Saturday, it is said, we shall receive our dismissal. Legislation has proceeded during the last fortnight at railway speed. The House has sat night and day, and even met for an hour on Saturday. The list of orders of the day, consequently, has dwindled into manageable limits, and a day or two more will suffice to clear it. Whether the bills passed are worth the labour they have cost is another matter—one upon which we can pronounce no very favourable judgment. Our impression is,

that legislation is taking by far too meddlesome a turn, and that we are in danger of being overwhelmed by official boards. The only relaxation of restrictive law effected this session, so far as our recollection serves us, has been in limiting the liabilities of Joint Stock Companies, and in extending the hours for the sale of beer on Sundays. Among useful reforms, we may perhaps class that which relates to the Local Management of the Metropolis. But the bulk of the acts passed, not having reference to the war, are of a minor and officious character.

Two discussions of some importance have occurred since our last number of considerable interest—one introduced by Mr. Laing, on Friday night, on the late negotiations at Vienna—the other raised yesterday morning by Lord John Russell on the same subject, varied by a reference to the present state of Italy. The honourable member for the Wick boroughs had not a large audience, but his is a style of speaking that requires no such excitement. His may be regarded as the practical view taken of the Vienna Conference by a sagacious man of business; and his testimony was that by refusing to accede to the last proposition of Austria, we had forfeited the good opinion and sympathy of Europe. Sir George Grey defended the Government against the censure of Mr. Laing with his usual volubility, but, as it seemed to us, with no very marked success. He was followed by Mr. Gladstone, who evidently came down to the House well prepared for the occasion. Without now pronouncing an opinion on the right honourable gentleman's consistency, it is impossible to withhold admiration from his splendid and impassioned oratory. The Press may abuse his speech as they will—but from the pains they have ever since taken to efface the impression it produced, and to rub away the points which bestudded it, it is quite clear that they cannot think his case so despicable as they have endeavoured to represent it. Mr. Layard spoke also at some length—of course in opposition to peace views—and he ventured to characterise Mr. Gladstone's effort and conduct by some very harsh epithets—"inconsistent, impolitic, and unpatriotic." For this he was called to account by Mr. Cobden, who taxed him with a want of self-knowledge. The honourable member for the West Riding then turned upon Sir W. Molesworth, and called for some explanation of the language he had used on the hustings at Southwark respecting the "nefarious combination" of parties in the division on the Turkish loan. The object of the debate was immediately lost sight of in the cloud of dust raised by a personal squabble—the interests of Europe were forgotten, and the character of the Colonial Secretary came under discussion. There was great heat on both sides, and some disorder, in the midst of which Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the House, which was carried, and thus terminated a discussion commenced and sustained during a great part of the night, with remarkable ability, unwisely turned aside for the purpose of giving vent to personal feelings, and then suddenly dropped in disgust.

Lord John Russell, freshly returned from the country, held forth, after formal notice, yesterday morning, on the state of affairs under which Parliament is about to separate, the onerous responsibility of Ministers, and the desirableness of using some influence with France and Austria to place down-trodden Italy in a better position. If any one can make out the precise object of Lord John's speech, he has the advantage of us. Why he should have returned to subject to unfavourable criticism the present campaign—why he should have described our naval successes as nought, our military position as difficult, and the Turkish dominion in Asia Minor as in imminent danger—why he should have remarked on the responsibility of the Government in carrying on a war for Turkey, after the Turkish Plenipotentiary at Vienna had acceded to the Austrian proposition as satisfactory—and why he should have charged his former colleagues with the duty of interposing just now on behalf of Italy—we, who are not in the secret, cannot divine. The review of the noble lord may be correct to the letter—but what was its purpose, delivered, as it was, in a House consisting of less than forty members? Time, no doubt, will disclose the mystery—for ourselves, we only share with others in a feeling of puzzled surprise. But Lord John has been in the habit of bequeathing unwelcome legacies to his successors, or to the Cabinets he has left.

The rest of our business, although it has taken much time to transact, may be told in few words. We have voted away the remainder of the Civil Service Estimates, with a liberality unstinted by the demands of the war. We have given the Chancellor of the Exchequer permission to add four millions to our seventeen millions of unfunded debt. We have tinkered away at a number of small bills scarcely worth the

time and trouble they have cost. We have, after much debate, continued to subject Ireland to an Act for the suppression of crime and outrage, which violates the first principles of constitutional liberty, and which is justified by no single feature in the present circumstances of that country. We have abandoned a bad bill for the reform of Cambridge University. We have increased the powers of magistrates to deal summarily with petty crime—notwithstanding the eloquent protest of Mr. Chambers. We have enlarged the powers of the Charity Trust Commissioners—whether wisely or not remains to be seen. We have once more dabbled in the business of burials. We have discussed sundry jobs for which John Bull will have to pay. And finally, we have voted Supplementary Estimates to the amount of some six millions sterling. Having thus commended ourselves to the country and our constituents—having exhausted another session and our own strength to very little purpose—we are about to separate for the holidays, leaving behind us a Ministry in whose hands rests the issue of peace or war—a Ministry whom we have armed with abundant pecuniary means—a Ministry, we venture to add, that inspires no confidence, and enjoys but little respect. The House, as at present constituted, is a helpless tool in the hands of Government—able occasionally to assert its supremacy, but unable to exercise permanent control. Many of us will leave for awhile our parliamentary duties, glad to enjoy the repose that we need, but deeply dissatisfied that our time has been spent to so little useful purpose, and hoping even against hope that before we reassemble, the present meaningless and all-devouring war may, by the good Providence of God, have been brought to a conclusion.

LAST WORDS OF THE SESSION.

THE House of Commons has done absolutely nothing through eight months of almost incessant talk about the war, to affect either its policy or its conduct; but is nevertheless unwilling to break up without a few last words of advice to the Government and of self-vindication to the country. From the debates on the Foreign Enlistment Bill, in December last, to the trilogy of Russell, Palmerston, and Henley, performed but yesterday, nearly every important speech has been upon the same great topic,—and such has been the confusion of tongues, such the indecision of opinions, that it is impossible to declare at this moment, with plausibility or confidence, what are the wishes or expectations with which the majority of honourable gentlemen have dispersed to their homes.

We shall be met, no doubt, with an angry contradiction. The same noisy or screaming voice that proclaims Mr. Gladstone's latest appeal to the reason and conscience of his countrymen "the most unpatriotic and un-English speech ever pronounced within the walls of Parliament," will vociferate assurances that the House of Commons is at one with the country in the determination to fight Russia into humility and harmlessness. We deny that either the House or the country is thus mad and wicked. We believe that the Last Words of the Session show not only that the House is better disposed to peace, but that its most sagacious leaders perceive the country is becoming impatient of the prolongation of the war. And we have a strong confidence that as those Last Words circulate through the nation, exciting comment in the Press and reflection among the people, they will react upon the growing public sentiment in favour of either an entire change in the policy of the war, or of its immediate termination by peace.

The argument employed by Mr. Gladstone on Friday night is capable of being stated in a very few words, though the force of its corollaries can hardly be conveyed through the most fervent declamation or the most pungent epigram. The Governments of France and England are engaged in war with Russia, after having themselves rejected proposals of peace recommended by their own plenipotentiaries and by that of Turkey. Five of the great Powers of Europe sent each one or more of its most distinguished statesmen to confer on the means of restoring general tranquillity. Three out of four of the States most immediately interested agree upon a proposal presented by the fifth, as one of two propositions, the alternative of whose acceptance would be the addition of this fifth Power to the alliance against the fourth. One of the plenipotentiaries,—himself also a Cabinet Minister,—recommends this proposal to his Government as the only visible means of stopping an enormous waste of blood and money. His colleague, the Minister of France, attests the sincerity of his adhesion to the project by retiring from the service of his Sovereign upon its rejection. The Government of Turkey does not disclaim the assent given by its representative. The plenipotentiaries of Russia have no opportunity of accepting or rejecting it.

The discussion of its merits,—momentous as are the interests suspended upon it,—is confined to a dozen men, meeting in an inner room of Downing-street, and in correspondence with an ally who is supposed to take counsel only of his own thoughts, but who is now known to have awaited the decision of the British Cabinet,—as was shown by Mr. Gladstone from a statement (evidently on the authority of M. Drouyn de Lhuys) copied from a Belgian paper into the authorized *Moniteur*. Whosever the responsibility of originating the war, the responsibility of its continuance is thus fastened irremovably upon the shoulders of the Administration of which Lord Palmerston is Premier and Lord John Russell was a Secretary and Plenipotentiary.

It is scarcely a sufficient or even relevant answer to this impressive representation, that the men who urge it were parties to the commencement of the war, and to proposals of peace which were rejected,—as was said yesterday by Lord Palmerston. Nor is it any better answer to say,—as was said on Friday by Mr. Layard,—that other of the proposals were highly objectionable, and that the present aspect of the war is deeply unsatisfactory. The issue should be confined in justice to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the rejection, by an irresponsible body of officials, deliberating in secret, of a proposal commended by the most eminent statesmen of Europe to their entertainment, as the only probable method of restoring peace without sacrificing the objects of the war. That it is unreasonable we may now claim the authority of Lord John Russell—if any authority can attach to an opinion so vacillating, to an intellect so restless as his. He offered no contradiction to the inferences drawn by Mr. Gladstone from his concessions at Vienna—though they also drew down heaviest condemnation on the policy to which he had himself lent an overreaching help, while the secrecy of the concessions secured him from these terrible deductions. He yesterday put forth his hand to a work which implies either a confident expectation of peace, or a reckless resolution of tampering with the elements of war. He warned the Government from which he has seceded of the grave responsibility of carrying on through the recess a war hitherto so unproductive, and at present so enshrouded with gloom,—and by way of lightening their load of care, summoned them to the deliverance of Italy from foreign domination; the domination of France,—our unspeakably dear ally!—and of Austria, our unspeakably lamented friend! One of two things he must mean—to warn Lord Palmerston that others can play as well as he with the oppressed nationalities' sentiment; or so to embarrass the conditions of the war as to make peace inevitable. No one of his remaining admirers, we presume, will call upon us to accredit him with the sincere, single-minded championship of Italian independence. That he has been, with a short interval, Prime Minister or leader of the House of Commons, throughout the five years that the Roman States have been occupied by foreign troops,—that his Government not only assented to, but even instigated, that infamous expedition which made the French Republic a fratricide—that he has till this day maintained a sullen silence when appeals have been made, by Mr. Duncombe and others, for the exertion of British influence in favour of the cessation of the occupation,—is surely reason enough for mistrusting his present intentions. But though enough, it is not all. He is careful to tell us himself that it is because we have drawn Sardinia into the war against Russia we must help her to accomplish her designs in Italy; and that he deems Mazzini worse than the Austrian. He,—Lord John Russell,—whose house has taken its successive accretions of fortune from every popular evolution, and whose own career is a splendid instance of the gainfulness of serving the people,—he whose family Burke pungently described as "a leviathan wallowing in a sea of spoil," and assailed with the bitter inquiry, "Doth Job serve God for nought?"—he, essaying to take up the cause of Italy in a moment of lordly leisure, even though the Vesuvius of war be in convulsion,—spits upon the name of a patriot whose sacrifices are only equalled by his genius; whose consecrated life of labour will ensure for himself, whatever it fail to secure his country, an immortality of fame. Lord John will not allow us, if we would, to doubt that he has dragged in the cause of Italy, as a text for his Last Words of the Session, for no higher or more fixed party purpose than that with which he wrote the Durham letter.

The country may be well content that the session should close here. A House of Commons helplessly entrenched betwixt an unprincipled Government, an irresolute Opposition, and a deluded public, is a spectacle that pains without teaching. We do not believe, even should the delusion continue, the spectacle will be allowed to reappear. The callous indifference that has settled down of late upon the middle classes of this country,—the reckless carelessness of what

may be done for them, so that they be required to do nothing for themselves—the reaction from that awful surge of indignation which crushed a strong Ministry in one night—is the nearer to its end for every falling shower at this crisis of the harvest. The opinions which Mr. Laing reports as obtaining among bankers and capitalists, will be found to be rife, in a much stronger form, at the other end of society. An address bearing the signature of the most influential of the Chartist and operative leaders, and "adopted unanimously at four large public meetings," proclaims resistance to the further prosecution of "this nefarious war." Mr. Urquhart is heard of as addressing thousands of the northern artisans at a time, and carrying resolutions for Ministerial impeachment. There may be exaggeration on the one hand and extravagance on the other,—but the careful exclusion of these reports from the metropolitan newspapers is an indication that they are too real for the ordinary uses of party journalism. Our rulers have committed us to one of two things—an unsatisfactory, ignominious peace, or an indefinite, objectless war. Ours be the virtue to accept the alternative dictated by all considerations of humanity and safety,—theirs be the guilt and ignominy of our narrow choice.

A GREAT GOOD AT LITTLE COST.

It is only eight or nine months since we noticed, with the prominence which we love to give to non-political, unsectarian efforts at social good, the visit of Lord Shaftesbury, attended by a train of like-minded men, to Wild's-court, Drury-lane—a locality remarkable for the extreme contrast of its then condition to that of some two centuries since. There, hard by the site and the remains of mansions tenanted by the nobility of the Restoration, and commemorated by the gossips and poets of that age as a frequent resort of the Merry Monarch himself,—were beheld, after these many generations of incessant "progress," abodes of wretchedness so loathsome that few could bear to pursue the investigation to an end. From cellar to garret,—up staircases breaking under their burden of rotting filth,—the senses were assailed with indescribable indications of uniform, uninterrupted habits of bestiality. If there were any variations of condition, it was between the ground-floor front room where herded "a desperate gang of young thieves," in the comparative luxury of practised scoundrelism,—and the second-floor back, where the poorest poor crouched in their rags and cold and hunger. Between these two extremes were families of labouring folk—few of them obnoxious to the law, and all, perhaps, as pure and honest as they could be, where not a single barrier against hardihood remained unbroken down before the foot of our reckless, roaring civilisation. Two hundred human families were huddled up like swine, within these fourteen houses—a thousand souls in all (for destitution is prolific), exclusive of a crowd of still more swinish men and women, boys and girls, who sought a nightly shelter on the reeking stairs, and in the ever open doorways, and would not be dislodged by landlord's agent or churlish tenant.

It was in November, 1854, a first exploration was made into this so interesting region. On Monday last, a second visit was made by the same company. Lo! a great change had been accomplished. Wild's-court was hardly to be recognised. Its legion of devils had been cast out. No trace of its former offensiveness was to be seen. Its sixteen cesspools had been cleansed—its basements emptied of some three hundred and fifty cart-loads of accumulated filth—its teeming tribes of vermin extirpated—its two hundred families reduced to eighty three—its doorways, windows, and staircases renovated—a good water supply and ventilation established—every one of its ninety-two rooms made healthful and commodious. Instead of the filthy, vicious population before swarming there, were now seen families living in cleanliness, and expressing unsimulated gratitude. About a fourth of the number were former occupants,—the others had resorted thither as to an improved order of dwellings, adapted to their humble means. The rents had not been raised,—a slight reduction had even been made to individual occupants,—but an advance of twelve per cent. had accrued on the total payments. And all this great good had been accomplished by an expenditure of some 1,700*l.*—part of a sum of 5,000*l.* entrusted to Lord Shaftesbury by a lady who withholds from such enterprises nothing but her name. There are few who can thus munificently "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame," but there are surely many who can act in her spirit, and by like means. The society of which Lord Shaftesbury is President (the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes), intends next to operate, in a similar manner, upon a cluster of hovels in Gray's Inn-lane, known as Tindal-buildings; from one house in which twenty cases in a year have been contributed to the Fever

Hospital. But to show how inadequate is any one association, or the largest individual munificence, to overtake the needs of the metropolis alone, we would simply ask—Where are the dislodged population of Wild's-court? into what reservoirs of wretchedness have they carried their superfluous misery? or what abodes of superior poverty have they invaded with their contaminating filth? It will be only when the whole Christian and philanthropic force of the community is bent upon the conquest of this fierce internal enemy, that we can expel him from one spot without exposing to him another. Thousands of our fellow creatures cry to us from beneath the very shadow of our palaces and churches, to deliver them from a squalor that is helplessness as well as wretchedness—that vitiates while it tortures. Shall we answer by plucking only a few hundreds from their woe, and thrusting back the rest to perish, but to perish not alone nor unavenged?

RESIGNATION OF MR. BAINES.

The President of the Poor-law Board, Mr. Baines, has addressed the following letter to his constituents at Leeds:—

"Poor-law Board, Whitehall, Aug. 2.
"Gentlemen,—You are on every account entitled to learn, directly from myself, a step which, after great consideration, I have thought it right to take. The recent state of my health has forced upon me the conviction that I can no longer hope to perform, in a manner satisfactory to my own mind, the laborious and highly responsible duties of the President of the Poor-law Board, in conjunction with those other numerous and important duties which necessarily devolve upon the parliamentary representative of a borough like Leeds. Under this conviction, I have thought it right to place the resignation of my office in the hands of the Prime Minister, and I now retain it only till the end of the present session. My most grateful thanks are due to you for your past indulgence, and I entertain a confident hope that I may be able, when unconnected with office, to devote myself with increased zeal and assiduity to my duties as your representative in the House of Commons. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient and faithful servant,
"M. T. BAINES."

Mr. Baines (says the *Daily News*), though in good working order, prefers at present the legislative to the administrative sphere of action. Without presuming to intrude into the confidence of the ex-President of the Poor-law Board, we may be allowed to remark, that a seat in the Cabinet is at present vacant, that there has been considerable delay in filling it up, and that Mr. Baines resigns at the very moment when every one is expecting the announcement of the new Cabinet Minister. In the recent discussions about alleged differences of opinion in the Ministry on the subject of the war, Mr. Baines's name has never been mentioned. What his views with regard to that essential question may be, we have no means of knowing. But it is no more than justice to say, that among our younger statesmen, there is none who had more honourably earned a high character for administrative ability, or who gives a fairer promise for the future, than Matthew Talbot Baines. The coincidence is probably entirely accidental, but it will have been observed, that in recent financial discussions, Sir F. Baring has expressed views on several minor matters rather at variance with those of Government. Rumour, too, ascribes to a shrewd leading member of that section of the Whig party to which Sir Francis belongs expressions unfavourable to the stability of the existing Ministerial arrangements. The public, however, will keep a close watch on any nomination Lord Palmerston may make to the Cabinet, and the manner in which he fills up the three vacant departments.

The *Times* of yesterday contains the following announcement:—"We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Bouverie will succeed Mr. Baines as President of the Poor-law Board. Mr. Lowe has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the place of Mr. Bouverie."

PEACE MEETINGS.

Mr. Arthur O'Neill, Baptist Minister, of Birmingham, lectured in Nottingham on Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, on the origin and probable results of the war with Russia. The meeting was held in the Exchange Hall, which was crowded in every part by an audience that listened with the deepest interest for upwards of two hours; hardly a person having left the room during the time, though great numbers had to stand densely packed together. On the platform, the lecturer was surrounded by Samuel Fox, Esq., Alderman Knight, and other gentlemen. Many of the most important topics connected with the war were entered into and explained; among others, the present condition of the Turkish empire; the character, position, and prospects of the Greek and other Christian subjects of that empire; the origin and growth of that mutual sympathy and intercourse which seems to exist between the Greeks and the Russians; the efforts of the Roman Catholics to obtain supremacy in the East, as shown in the contest about the Holy Places; the ambitious designs of Russia and France in relation to the Turkish empire; the dangers arising to England from her alliance with the Emperor of the French; the condition and prospects of Poland, Hungary, and Italy, and the effect this war will have upon them and upon the Turkish empire. The tendency of the lecture was to show that the English people had been misled in the expectations they had formed of what the war would effect for human progress, liberty, and civilisation. At the close of the lecture, as liberty

was given to make remarks or ask questions, a Mr. G. White, formerly employed by Feargus O'Connor, spoke in favour of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but his denunciations of the Peace party, and his coarse personal remarks, produced such an unfavourable impression upon the meeting that no response was given to his war appeals.

On Thursday evening, Mr. O'Neill lectured to a crowded audience in the Mechanics' Hall, Derby. After the lecture, violent appeals were made to the war spirit, but only elicited laughter and ironical cheers, the large meeting of people appearing to be convinced that the war was a delusion, and that the sooner England was clear of it the better.

THE WAR.

THE CRIMEA.

A communication from the War-office, dated Aug. 4, says, "General Simpson has reported by telegraph to-day, that the Russians made a sortie last night, on the Woronzow road, as far as the *chevaux de frise*, but were repulsed, without loss on our side. Few deaths from cholera."

Lieutenant-General Simpson, in a despatch dated July 24, encloses the weekly return from Dr. Hall, showing the improved condition of the health of the army. General Simpson has also issued a "General After-order," announcing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea.

Letters from the French camp before Sebastopol, dated July 20th, state that everything would be prepared for a general action in about fifteen days. In a General Order, dated July 18th, General Pelissier refers to the Russian sorties of July 14 and 16, and mentions with distinction some of the French officers who took part in repulsing them with such success. One private letter states that the Russians left dead wore the uniforms of the Guards. The writer adds, "Once the Malakhoff taken (and this is inevitable from all we have done), we can take in reverse all the batteries which command the works we attack, and then there would be great chance of success."

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from General Simpson dated July 25th: The health of the army had greatly improved. Cholera had nearly disappeared amongst the officers. More sickness had appeared amongst the officers, but not of a character to create uneasiness. The Russians occupy a strong position on the Mackenzie heights, extending by Altador to Abat, with advanced posts by Choulo Ogenbasti and the strong range of heights overhanging the Valley of Baidar. It was reported they had also a force of artillery and infantry at Alupka. The French had pushed the whole of their cavalry into the Valley of Baidar, resting upon the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Souhai river, and communicating with the French on the Tchernaya, whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava was guarded by the Turkish army. General Simpson proposed sending four squadrons of light cavalry into the Valley of Baidar on the 22nd to protect commissariat supplies and forage for the army. Major-General Markham had taken command of the second division. Captain the Hon. H. Keppel had relieved Sir S. Lushington in the command of the Naval Brigade. Commissary-General Filder would return to England upon the recommendation of the medical board. Casualties: Supplementary returns since 7th July: Captain C. Hudson, Land Transport Corps, wounded. Return from 16th to 19th July inclusive: Killed—Captain R. Fraser, 42nd Foot, and 10 rank and file. Wounded—2 sergeants, and 56 rank and file. Naval Brigade Return, 19th July: Killed, 1.

Captain Colin Maxwell, 93rd Highlanders, had been cashiered for being drunk on duty and under arms when parading for the trenches. General Simpson declined to forward the recommendation of the court-martial for a favourable consideration of the case, on the ground of former services.

The *Times*' correspondent's letters of the 21st inclusive state that the French are pushing forward their works actively, and the Russian guns cannot be sufficiently depressed to act against them, but the Russians have established rifle pits in front of the French sap. The French have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works, and they have erected a small battery which will, to a great extent, prevent the advance of the Russian reserves while the French assault. The weather was again very hot, but the health of the men was excellent, and their spirits extremely good.

Gortschakoff reports, on July 28th, that on the previous day the Allies opened fire on the Russian battery No. 4. The cannonade lasted ten and a half hours, and was vigorously returned.

The Odessa correspondent of one of the Paris journals furnishes the following, received from a Russian merchant, still a resident in Sebastopol:—

I was obliged to abandon my quarters for a cellar, whither I was driven by the shot and shell of the enemy. My house suffered from the beginning of the bombardment; the windows were broken and the roof knocked into holes, but we managed to hold on though in a continual panic. However, about the middle of June two shells fell, one into the kitchen, and the other into the warehouse, and levelled them both to the ground. The enemy recommenced a murderous cannonade on the 17th, at nine A.M. I was writing in my office when a ninety-six pounder from the French battery opposite Bastion No. 4 passed through two walls and the stove and fell just at the third. Ten minutes afterwards a shell of two hundred weight burst in the midst of the court. After that it would have been madness to think of stopping. In fact, by the evening the house was in ruins from top to bottom. Shot, shell, and rockets were crossing in every direction. Very many of the houses that survived the bombardment of the last nine months are now in ruins. A great number of the inhabitants were killed or wounded while hastily carrying whatever they could into mines and pits. The cellar in which I now am is dug

out of the rock, has no window, and but one means of egress and ingress. My furniture consists of a table, that is of a cask turned on its end, while a smaller one serves me for a stool. My bed is of primitive simplicity—a bundle of hay covered by a rug. The warehouses and shops are removed into Fort Nicholas. In short, the whole town has moved into Fort Nicholas.

During the funeral of Lord Raglan, not a Russian gun was fired. In return, so soon as the church bells began tolling, announcing the interment of Admiral Nachimoff, all the batteries were silenced.

A letter from the Crimea tells the following tale:—"Vultures are very numerous in the Crimea. They smell the powder, and await the end of the fight to throw themselves on their victims. After one of the recent combats an English officer was found on the battle-field, who had just expired, pressing in both his arms one of these birds of prey, dead, like himself, and which he had crushed in a last effort of agony!"

The following is from a soldier's letter printed by the *Kilmarnock Chronicle*:—

The other night I was on the entrenchments, and a good number of us were sitting together amusing ourselves. One was singing a song called, "Mary, weep no more for me," in which occur these beautiful lines—

Far, far from thee I sleep in death,
So, Mary, weep no more for me,

when a shell came in and burst among us, and killed the man while he was singing the song. I never was so vexed for any one in my life; it opened his skull completely, and he died in an instant.

An English division is cruising before the Tongue at Arabat, to prevent the Russians from repairing the communications.

Taganrog has been again bombarded, as well as Berdiansk, and a great quantity of Russian stores destroyed. One despatch says that an English gunboat had sunk, but that her crew were saved.

The German journals allege that reinforcements had arrived at Sebastopol in such force as to bring the garrison up to 175,000 men.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

There appears to be no doubt of the probable retirement of General Simpson from the chief command in the Crimea. The following important statement on the subject appeared exclusively in the *Daily News* of Monday:—"We have reason to believe, that, should General Simpson's failing health oblige him to return home, he is to be succeeded by Major-General Markham, an officer of great merit, who has lately joined the camp from India. General Markham only entered the service in 1824—nine years after Waterloo—and, although belonging to the Royal army, has made a name for himself in India. He is not more than forty-seven years of age. He entered the service in 1824 as an ensign in the 32nd Regiment. He obtained his lieutenantancy in 1825, and his captaincy in 1829. While serving as captain, he accompanied his regiment to Canada, and saw a little active work there in 1836-37, during the disturbances in that colony. In the latter year, he was severely wounded. A couple of years subsequently he was promoted to be major, and in 1842 he got the command of the 32nd Regiment as lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 his corps was ordered to India, and Colonel Markham went with it to that country, where it landed in the autumn of the year, and marched forthwith to the north-west provinces, the frontier of which was in a disturbed state. When the insurrection broke out in the Punjab, and the fortress of Multan declared in favour of the enemy, the 32nd Regiment was ordered to the seat of war. Lieutenant-Colonel Markham received the command of a brigade of infantry. During the whole campaign, he distinguished himself by his energy and by the efficient manner in which all his duties were performed. For the six years he commanded his regiment, it was a pattern in camp and quarters to the British army; and, as a brigadier, his reputation was not behind what it had been when he was a battalion-leader. At the close of the campaign, he received the well-merited rewards of being named an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen and a Companion of the Bath, the former honour giving him the rank of full colonel in the army. After a short period of leave in England, Colonel Markham rejoined his corps in India. He was not, however, destined to do duty again with that corps; for, upon the death of Colonel Mountain, the Adjutant-General of Queen's troops in India, Colonel Markham was selected to succeed him. After serving but a short time in this very responsible post, the Royal warrant of last October gave the Commander-in-Chief the right of selecting for promotion to the rank of major-general any colonel, irrespective of his standing in the service, whose professional character stood high enough to merit such a choice. The very first officer thus distinguished was Colonel Markham, who was at the same time nominated to command a division of the Bengal army. When, however, the English public and the English press began to canvass every fresh nomination to the staff of the Crimean army, orders were sent out to General Markham to join the headquarters before Sebastopol without delay. This he was only too glad to do; and, within thirty days of receiving the order, in the far north-west of India, he reported himself to General Simpson, and received the command of the Second Division of the army. Subsequently, General Simpson intimated to the Horse-Guards that he feared his health would oblige him shortly to retire; and Lord Hardinge, as we are informed, gave directions that, should he do so, Major-General Markham was to take the command of the army serving in the Crimea. It is singular enough that, in spite of all the sneering by anti-army-reformers at 'mere Indian officers,' India has, in point of fact, furnished the man who is probably destined to take Sebastopol. General Markham is not a man to be trifled with. Since he entered the service he has done his duty, and expects all those under him to do theirs. Should the army under his command remain another winter in the

Crimea, we should recommend the commissariat officers to pay more attention to their work than they did in Lord Raglan's days."

THE BALTIC.

The following is an extract from a letter dated off Nargen, 1st of August:—"To-morrow we start for Sweaborg, which place we are going to attack. To attempt to anticipate the result of this expedition would, of course, be presumptuous; it is, however, to be hoped that the time has at length arrived when the affair at Hango, with its bloodthirsty massacre, will be deeply but honourably avenged."

The Russian Government have published further correspondence between Prince Dolgorouky and Admiral Dundas, relative to the Hango affair. Prince Dolgorouky repeats his statements that Lieut. Geneste (whose report he encloses) went beyond his duty as an envoy, and therefore is legally a prisoner of war. In reply to Admiral Dundas's denial of any abuse of the flag of truce at *Twoarmine*, the Prince encloses (with rather an illogical rejoinder) a report from the burgomaster of the town of Raumo, stating that the English, under cover of a flag of truce, had attacked the place. The facts recited simply establish, however, that the flag of truce was used as a means of demanding the peaceable surrender of the shipping, and that though the burgomaster was "surrounded" by the English, he was allowed to return unmolested before hostilities commenced.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

General Mouravieff, with 35,000 men, has appeared before Kars. On the 13th, he attacked the Turkish entrenched camp, and was repulsed by General Williams. The Russians were preparing to renew the attack. Schamyl had not come down from the mountains, as had been reported. Letters from Asia complain of the inactivity of the Circassians.

RUMoured NEGOTIATIONS.

Russia, it is said, declares herself willing to renew negotiations on the four points in the sense the Western Powers have considered them. General Létang has gone from Paris to Vienna, carrying, it is said, a letter from the Emperor of the French to the Emperor of Austria. It is stated that the Empress Dowager of Russia some time since wrote a letter to the Archduchess Sophia, with a view to the restoration of peace. Whereupon the Emperor of Austria communicated with the Emperor Napoleon. General Létang, late French military commissioner at Vienna, bears back the answer. Such is the story, respecting which the *Daily News* correspondent says: "I believe the tale about General L'Etang's new mission to Vienna to be unadulterated fudge. He is in Paris at this moment, and it is within my knowledge that he said yesterday to a friend, 'Not only do I know nothing of the fresh negotiations in which I am made to play a part, but I have not yet had an audience of the Emperor to announce my return.'"

A private letter from Vienna, dated the 30th ult., says as follows:—

In reply to your inquiries, I am unable to tell you what answer has been returned by the Archduchess Sophia to the Empress Dowager of Russia; but here, even the Russian party, seeing the Emperor so favourably disposed towards the Western Alliance, is of opinion, that Russia ought to accept the interpretation of the four guarantees as given by the Allies. A person wrote lately from St. Petersburg to say, that the Grand Duke Constantine himself was beginning to despair of the cause of Russia, because she had to fight against invincible fleets and armies of invasion at the extremities of the Empire. "If France and England," said the Grand Duke, "were content with Russia, we should issue from the struggle triumphantly: for we should have only to show our valiant people the riches of the West, and its luxury, to subjugate it." Germany in the *ensemble* of its States, without excepting Prussia, thinks that Russia ought to renounce her projects of conquest; so that, though it loves Russia at heart, it will never take her part against France and England; for, in this case, the wrath of these Powers would justly fall on Germany alone.

Another private letter from Vienna, dated the 31st ultimo, says that the relations between France and Austria have considerably changed for the better of late, and that the young Emperor recently declared to a diplomatic agent at the Court of Vienna, that France and England had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of his Cabinet.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The *Marseilles Courier* announces that the French Government have chartered ninety-seven steamers for river navigation, each to carry 500 men. They are to make a trial trip before leaving for the Crimea.

In order to effectually guard the entrance to the Solent Sea an attempt has been made to fortify the outer Needles rock, at the south-western point of the Isle of Wight, but it has been found impracticable.

A letter from Vienna of the 28th ult., in the *Cologne Gazette*, says: "A very warlike order of the day has been published by the Muschir Ismail Pasha, who commands on the Danube. The pasha compliments the troops on their past conduct, and promises them approaching victories over the Russians."

General Totleben is reported from Odessa to be "convalescent."

The agreement between England and France relative to the payment of the interest on the Turkish loan, in the event of Turkey's default, has been published. "It is agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and France: That, in the event of the Turkish Government failing, in whole or in part, so to remit the amount of the half-year's interest, the British Government shall advance the amount which may be necessary to enable the Bank of England to pay the said interest at the appointed time; that the British Government shall then transmit to the French Govern-

ment an account of the amount so advanced; and that the French Government, on its part, shall immediately remit to the British Government the half of such account; it being understood that any sums so advanced by the British and French Governments shall be proportionally repaid to them out of any funds which may be remitted by the Turkish Government to the British Government."

Advices from Constantinople report that the organisation of the Turkish Legion is proceeding with considerable success. There are already 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, the latter well mounted. The troops, both cavalry and infantry, act with the greatest alacrity, and show the utmost obedience to the commands of their officers. The British officers attached to the corps are already able, to a great extent, to work the men in the field in their own language. Neither the general nor the officers find it necessary to have a body guard.

The *Austrian Gazette* denies the existence of the despatch purporting to be from Count Nesselrode, dated July 5, and described by M. de Sacy in the *Journal des Débats*.

The Channel Islands are about to be put on the war establishment. Guernsey and Jersey will, in consequence, be severally made a Major-General's command, instead of being, as at present, the command of a Staff Colonel.

Major-General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., leaves Portsmouth garrison in a few days for Aldershot, where he will have the post of Resident Commanding Royal Engineer and, as at Chatham, Instructor-General of Field Fortifications.

The Government are making active preparations for again wintering the army of the Crimea. Several firms have just entered into contracts to supply about 1,000 huts for berthing the troops, to be ready for shipment within one month from the present time.

The Viceroy of Egypt is in negotiation with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* says: "We have received some details of the *fêtes* preparing on the occasion of the Queen of England's visit. In publishing them, we do not profess to give a definitively settled programme. On the 17th, the Emperor and, it is said, the Empress will go to meet the Queen, and receive her at the moment of her setting foot on French soil. The arrival at Paris is fixed for Saturday, the 18th. There will be no *fête* on Sunday. During the week, the following entertainments are arranged in an order which we do not yet know: Two theatrical representations at St. Cloud, one by the company of the *Theatre Français*, and the other by that of the *Gymnase*. The *Fils de Famille* will be one of the *Gymnase* pieces, with Bressan in his original part. There will be, besides, two gala-spectacles, one at the Opera, where the piece composed by the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha will be performed, and the other at the Opera Comique. The Hotel de Ville will give a grand banquet on one day, and a ball on another. At the Tuileries there will be a grand dinner, followed by a *fête*. At Versailles great preparations are making for illuminating the gardens. The waters will play during the illumination, which will be preceded by a grand dinner and a *fête* in the apartments. It is thought there will be a play and a concert. In the illuminations of the gardens there will be, we are assured, this special feature—the *point de départ* is a pyrotechnic *fête* of famous memory given by one of the ancestors of the Empress who was a Spanish Ambassador at the time of the election of Charles VII., the plans of which *fête*, preserved in the family archives, have been communicated to the architects of the Crown. It is known already that there is to be a review in the Champ de Mars. There is a talk of a hunt at Fontainebleau. But will not time be wanting for the realisation of all these projects?"

FRANCE.

The Empress Eugenie is in a very weak state of health. It is again said that an heir to the throne is likely to be born. This, however, is doubtful; but her sufferings are a reality.

The course of the municipal elections in France does not uniformly run smooth. At Fécamp, on the coast of Normandy, where there were twenty-seven councillors to be elected, only seven candidates obtained a sufficient number of votes to validate the election; but of this number only one was chosen from the Government list. The *Prosperité* expresses its astonishment and regret at the result. At St. Benoit-sur-Loire all the members of the council who were dismissed by Imperial decree in 1852 have been elected in opposition to Government candidates. At St. Just-en-Chaussée (Oise), a similar event has occurred. M. Ancel, the late Mayor of Havre, who, it may be remembered, was lately suspended, has published a letter begging his fellow-citizens not to vote for him again, but to give their suffrages to a candidate who cannot be more grateful, but who may be more favoured.

The *Presse* says, that in consequence of continual embarrassments arising out of certain contiguous possessions in the East Indies, some belonging to France and others to England, an arrangement is in course of negotiation between the two great nations by which a reciprocal cession is to be made that will remove the present difficulties, and prove beneficial to both countries.

One hundred and eighty thousand persons visited the Paris Exhibition on Sunday week. The *Siecle* says: "It is known that the closing of the Universal Exhibition is fixed for the 31st October. Nevertheless, there is a question at present, if not of prolong-

ing it, at least of leaving it open for two months longer; in other words, to allow the exhibitors time to effect the sale of their goods." The new entrance fees to the Paris Exhibition Palace are—on Monday, 20c.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 1fr.; and Friday, 2fr. The South Eastern Railway Company have made arrangements to convey British workmen to the Paris Exhibition and back, at half the usual fares. The workmen must produce a passport from the Foreign Office, which can be procured on the certificate of local authorities.

M. A. Dumas has been appointed by the French Government to collect all the popular ballad poetry of the South of France.

All the fifty-five prisoners belonging to the secret society called *Marianne* have been found guilty. Their sentences range from six months' to five years' imprisonment.

General Cantobert is expected back to France almost immediately. He will be replaced in the command of his division by General M'Mahon, who will embark in a few days. It appears that an old wound has re-opened, and the sufferings it occasions render it impossible for General Canrobert to remain on active service in the field.

The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern, that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite disturbance in Italy.

The French papers announce the discovery of a conspiracy, with very extended ramifications, under the auspices, as it is affirmed, of the Counts de Chambord and de Montemolin, with the twofold object of promoting their own peculiar interests, and, at the same time, creating a diversion in favour of Russia by embarrassing the Western Powers. It appears that Russian gold is the mainspring of the whole affair. A document is published by the *Constitutionnel*, intercepted in the possession of General Elio (one of the Pretender's most faithful generals), who drew it up for the Count de Montemolin. A letter, signed by Count de Montemolin himself, has also been seized, in which he says: "Cabrera will tell you, when you see him, what it is thought we may get from Russia." The Duke d'Escars is a well-known Legitimist, and the representative of one of the most noble families in France.

GERMANY.—CONSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN HANOVER.

In Hanover the struggle for the Constitution is regarded as approaching a climax. This Constitution was granted to the Hanoverians by the late King Ernest Augustus during the pressure of 1848. The privileged classes have always looked upon it with disgust and hostility, and have many times endeavoured to abrogate its liberal provisions. Failing in the Chambers, they had recourse to the Federal Diet; and the Diet, questioning the legitimacy of a Constitution granted under pressure, and alleging that its provisions are inconsistent with federal laws, have decreed its subversion. The Chambers contend against the validity of the decree of the Diet. The King, taking sides with the reactionary party, dismissed the popular Ministry, and formed a new one favourable to the change. The Second Chamber has just been definitively dissolved by a Royal decree. Another Royal proclamation states that the Government had made every attempt to bring the Chambers into harmony with the decree of the Federal Diet, dated April 12, but having failed, the latter can no longer remain unexecuted. The Government, convinced that any further negotiation with the Chambers of 1848 would lead to no result, has resolved to execute the decision of the Diet, without more delay. Accordingly, by the ordinance just issued, the Ministers are authorised, in obedience to the federal decree, to reinstate the aristocracy in their former rights. It is anticipated that the Diet will be called upon to insure obedience to its decree by force of arms.

A telegraphic message, dated Hanover, Monday, says that Count Kielmannsegg has gone to Frankfurt, to make an official communication respecting the recent measures of the Government, and to arrange for the aid of the Federal army, in the case of a military occupation being required.

A remarkable motion was brought before the Wurttemberg Chamber of Deputies on the 18th July. It calls for the revision of the Federal Diet; which, it alleges, has been admitted by all parties to be imperfect, and which has been kept so by Russian influence; and proposes a Diet based on popular representation. The deputies supporting the motion contend that the present time is peculiarly favourable for a revision:—

The want of a powerful Germany to act as a bulwark against Russia has been made convincingly evident to the English and French nations. They cannot but wish that a legitimate influence in the management of German affairs should be accorded to the German people, the infinite majority of which is anti-Russianly disposed, and views in the struggle of the Western Powers against Russia a struggle for its own cause. On the one side Russia, whose flag is at the present moment excluded from every sea, possesses no power to prevent the work of union in Germany, and even her moral influence there has sunk, since it has become clear to every thinking man how little Russia really is the asylum of Conservatism, and that she has only pretended to be so for the purpose of promoting disunion between the Sovereigns of Germany and their people; at the same time, the internal affairs of the people of Germany, which leave the Governments perfect liberty and leisure, are peculiarly favourable to the reform of the federal constitution.

STATE OF ITALY.

The Austrian journals state that "the Central Congregations will be convoked in the Lombardo-Veneto

kingdom." It is remarked that a notice of similar import appeared just before the revolution of 1848.

Austria is strengthening her army in Italy. 150,000 men, at least, are said to be concentrated under Marshal Radetzky, and the attitude becomes every day more threatening. There is, indeed (says the *Times*), considerable cause for alarm both in the present position of the Austrian Government, the tendencies and the aspirations of the Marshal, and the movements on the part of the Liberal party, which seems only awaiting the signal to break out. Placed at the head of a numerous and well-disciplined army, with no prospect anywhere except that of immediately enforcing his will at the point of the bayonet, the Austrian Marshal seems to be gathering up his strength as if to strike some mighty blow, and create, on behalf of Russia, some serious diversion. France is said only to retain 2,000 men to garrison Rome, and it is not supposed that Piedmont, with the flower of her army absent in the Crimea, could bring into the field above 18,000 or 20,000 regular troops. The crisis is indeed inviting, and might tempt a more scrupulous man than Marshal Radetzky has proved himself to be.

The *Independence Belge* reports letter from Italy, which states that the French Government has lately presented to the Papal Government new remarks on the indispensable necessity of a remedy, by means of reforms, for the disorder which reigns in the administration of the Roman States. On the receipt of the despatch, communicated by M. de Rayneval to Cardinal Antonelli, two congregations of cardinals were held—but the result was negative. The Court of Rome could not make any concession, and refused, above all, the secularisation of the administration, "the most urgent and desirable of all the reforms." The same letters speak of a project of debarkation on one of the points of the Roman territory prepared by the partisans of Mazzini, but frustrated by the French Government, which gave information to the Roman authorities. It is said that in a secret Consistory, on the 26th July, the Pope intended to have nominated the Patriarch of Constantinople; but France and Austria supported different candidates, and his Holiness therefore adjourned the nomination. It is said that some disorders have taken place at Ancona, causing the town to be placed in a state of siege.

A letter from Rome states, that the effect of the Papal Government being on terms of coldness with two of the principal Roman Catholic Governments of Europe, was to divide the foreign influence at Rome between Count Esterhazy and M. de Rayneval, who are the only diplomatists of high rank remaining at that Court; and it was remarked that the former was daily gaining power at the expense of his colleague.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A census of the population of the Punjab was taken on the last day of 1854. On our first occupation of the country the population was estimated at 5,000,000—it has been found to exceed 11,000,000.

Jung Bahadur has invaded Tibet with 100,000 Nepalese and 50 guns, and has beaten the troops of the Lama. An attempted settlement of the quarrel by negotiation failed, and it is anticipated that the Lama will fall into the hands of the Nepalese.

We are still without any intelligence that can be relied upon, as to the actual progress of the Revolution in China, and the proceedings of the Nankin Government. The *Pekin Gazette*, of April 20, admits that Woo-chang, the capital of Hoo-pih, has been taken by the rebels, and that Hank'how has again fallen into their hands. The *North China Herald* states that the rebels have taken the city of Kwang-sin, in the north-eastern part of Kyang-si. As both this province and that of Hoo-kwang are in Central China, it would seem that the successful operations of the Nankin forces are still limited to that portion of the empire, and that they have not established themselves in the Northern provinces. The same authority states, that Lew, of Shanghai notoriety and Seou-kin-tsze, have raised their standard at Tung-pa, situate about sixty miles to the north-west of Soo-chow. The Canton Government, according to the last-mentioned authority, is straining every nerve to carry forward its plan of ruling the country by sanguinary force; and, in pursuance of this, a reward of fifty dollars per head is given to the leading men of villages for every man denounced as "a disaffected."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Commodore Vanderbilt, the great New York shipowner, has commenced a line of paddle-wheel steamers to ply between New York, Havre, and Southampton. The vessels will be large, and magnificent in their appointments. Mr. Vanderbilt has no Government subsidy to assist him in his enterprise. The *North Star*, which arrived on Thursday, is the forerunner of the line.

The greatest damage done by the late shock of earthquake was at Louche (Valais) in Switzerland, where an hotel was thrown down; the persons who were in it escaped with difficulty.

The *Journal de Francfort* announces that the Germanic Diet was prorogued on the 2nd until October next.

The quantity of spirits imported into Boston (United States) during the past year has been greater than during any previous year, though almost all the New England States have a prohibitory law.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The cholera is raging in the province of Valladolid, and is increasing at Madrid.

Austria proposes, it is said, to introduce into all parts of her empire an uniform system of weights and measures.

The Mavrocordato Ministry in Greece has been strengthened by the accession of two new members,

and is thus enabled to make head against the Russian party.

The Pope has awarded a gold medal to Prince Borghese for importing a "Durham Bull."

The Pope delivered on the 26th, at a secret Consistory, an allocution relative to the religious affairs of Spain, Piedmont, and Switzerland.

General Vidanri, General-in-Chief of the liberating army of Mexico, has issued a decree, announcing the penalty of death against Santa Anna, his executive officials, general officers, and secretaries, should he or any of them fall into the hands of the revolutionists.

The marriage which it was believed had been resolved on between a daughter of Don Francisco de Paula of Spain, and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria appears to have been broken off in consequence of religious differences.

Letters from Jersey announce that the brother of Pianori, who was executed for attempting to assassinate the Emperor of the French, has been arrested on that island.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Osborne. The Queen continues to take short cruises in the Royal yacht. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince visited Haslar Hospital, Portsmouth. The Queen, it is understood, will proceed direct from Osborne to Boulogne on her way to Paris on the 17th inst. The Earl of Clarendon is mentioned as the Secretary of State likely to attend her Majesty.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and several of the elder Royal children, leave Osborne this week in the Royal yacht, for a cruise to Jersey and the Channel Islands, with the intention of being absent about three days.

We (*Scotsman*) learn that in all probability the Royal children will go to Balmoral some time before Her Majesty and Prince Albert proceed northwards, if, as remains problematical, the Queen and Prince are able this year to pay their usual Scotch visit.

The King of Portugal arrived at Southampton on Monday morning from Ostend, on board the Portuguese man-of-war steamer the *Mendillo*. In the course of the forenoon the Royal steam-yacht *Elphin*, with Prince Albert on board, arrived. The King of Portugal and some members of the suite were conveyed in the State barge of the *Mendillo* on board the *Elphin*, when she immediately took her departure for Cowes. His Majesty, it is stated, has grown considerably in height since his visit to Southampton last year, but he appears rather thinner. He will, it is expected, stay at Osborne two or three days.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert having been solicited by the directors of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society to lay the foundation-stone of this building, has been graciously pleased to express his cordial approval of the undertaking, and, though unable to comply with the request, has kindly forwarded 50*l.* towards the object. The building fund has now reached 2,000*l.*

The Marquis of Salisbury has, during the past week, entertained a large party at Hatfield House, Herts, including Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. Walpole, M.P.; Lord Colchester, Lord Stanley, Lady Cowley, and the Hon. Admiral Percy.

Lord Brougham has left town for Brougham Hall.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained the Ambassador of France, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Charles Wood, Sir William Molesworth, Sir Robert Peel, the Hon. William Cowper, and ladies, and Mr. Norman Macdonald, at dinner, on Saturday, at their residence on the Terrace, Piccadilly. Her ladyship, later in the evening, had an assembly.

Lord John Russell has deferred his journey north, and no day is now named for his departure. The noble lord and family have been staying in town since Monday last.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, left town on Saturday, for the season, for Sir Stephen Glynne's seat, Hawardine Castle, Flintshire.

C. G. Duffy, Esq., M.P. for New Ross, left Liverpool for Dublin on Wednesday evening. It is supposed to be his intention to leave Liverpool for Australia in the month of October.

It is rumoured that in consequence of his failing health, Mr. Lucas, M.P., will be obliged to retire from the representation of the county of Meath.

Captain Linskill, cousin to Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P., private secretary to Lord Palmerston previous to his election for Liskeard, having announced his intention to contest Tynemouth at the next election, Mr. Lindsay has issued an address to the electors. With regard to the motives inducing Captain Linskill to contest the borough with him, he says: "I ask you to withhold your pledges to one who has hitherto made professions of friendship, but who now appears as my opponent, should he adopt the unusual course of personally waiting upon you to invite votes long before there is any prospect of an election."

The Rev. Theobald Mathew, the distinguished apostle of temperance, was expected to arrive in Liverpool yesterday. The reverend gentleman has just returned to this country from Madeira, where he spent the winter. His health is very much improved.

The *Globe* of the 27th had a very curious paragraph ending with the following suggestion:—It would, we are convinced, be very satisfactory to the great majority of the public, if any arrangement could be made by which Lord John Russell should, under whatever title, remain in effect the chief minister of education in this country. [Is this a ministerial hint

to Lord John, that if he keeps quiet he will be rewarded hereafter?]

Mr. H. M. Gibb, of Edinburgh, has bequeathed, for religious, educational, and charitable purposes, between 13,000*l.* and 14,000*l.*

The Earl of Sefton died in London, on Thursday, aged fifty-nine.

It is reported that, to obviate some of the serious inconveniences felt in the practical working of the Newspaper Stamp Act, Government is disposed to change the penny to a halfpenny stamp. It is stated that the revenue for the transmission of newspapers has greatly fallen off, and that the clerks and sorters are greatly overworked. The alteration could be effected without the intervention of Parliament.

Miscellaneous News.

At Bedminster there is a parish war, arising out of images and other Puseyite objects being placed in the new church.

Useful books, presented to literary institutions, are to constitute the Peel Memorial, subscribed by working-men in pence.

A woman has been stabbed in Manchester by a jealous husband—a publican named Galloway—who has been committed for trial.

Mr. Game, wholesale butcher, Cannon-street, City, was proceeding yesterday down Tooley-street, in a chaise-cart, when some other vehicle came in collision with the cart. He was thrown out and had his leg fractured.

Two women have been killed and several injured by an explosion of gunpowder at the safety fuse manufactory of Messrs. Hawke and Company, of Gwennap, in Cornwall. One of the young women killed was to have been married in a few days.

During the late thunderstorm, the earthen pinnacle, raised on the highest peak of Benledi, was struck with lightning, when both it and the ground at the bottom of it were torn up. Fortunately no tourist happened to be there at the time.—*Glasgow Daily Mail*.

Notwithstanding the high price of provisions, pauperism has to a great extent decreased throughout the whole of South Wales, and there is a gradual decrease in the amount of crime. The various judicial courts just held were not heavy, and in the various union houses there are scarcely any able-bodied poor.

The execution of Joseph Meadows, found guilty of murder at the last Worcestershire assizes, took place on Saturday morning in front of the county gaol. Of the crowd one-third were females. Meadows had formed an acquaintance with Mary Mason, seventeen years of age; but not meeting with encouragement, he determined to take her life.

A revolting murder has just been committed at Mortham, a village in the north of Devon. A man named Robert Hancock, a labourer, being jealous of his wife, struck her with a hammer several times, and afterwards cut her throat. He was apprehended on Thursday, and on Friday a coroner's inquest was held, when Hancock was committed on a charge of wilful murder.

A most distressing fire has occurred at Al-trincham, in Cheshire, the public-house called the Orange Tree having been completely destroyed by fire, and three of its inmates (a servant man and two children) burnt to death. The bodies of the children were found in the bar parlour, at the back of the house, where they had apparently fallen along with the floor of the room above. The servant man was found burnt to death in the room over head.

On Friday afternoon, as the barque *Retriever* was being towed out of the Sandon Dock, Liverpool, a sudden gust caught her, and, in a minute, she capsized, turning bottom upwards. She totally disappeared, leaving not a vestige of anything visible. The surviving crew were landed at the different piers, and being in an exhausted state, conveyed in cabs to the Northern Hospital. The last brought on shore was a boy, recovered just in time to save his life. Only one man was drowned.

Eliza Massey, wife of Massey, pugilist, aged only thirty-one, has died of glanders in Middlesex Hospital. Her husband kept from eight to twelve cab horses. Her sufferings, as described by her medical attendants, were most excruciating. Her body presented a dreadful spectacle, immediately after death assuming the appearance of one mass of putrefaction. Deceased never had anything to do with her husband's horses, one of which had suffered from glanders; and the supposition is, that the complaint was engendered through breathing the impure air in the Mews, there being no ventilation or drainage to the stables.

The *Yorkshireman* reports a distressing accident which happened on the 1st inst. at Bridlington Quay. Miss Oxley, daughter of the late John Oxley, M.D., proceeded, according to her custom, to a chalybeate spring of water that issues from the cliff opposite Helderthorpe, about half a mile from the quay. Mr. Lamplough's daughters, who were with her, presently left for home, Miss Oxley saying she would follow. Her non-appearance exciting alarm, inquiries were made, and it was found that a portion of the cliff had fallen. Fourteen men were engaged to clear away the fallen earth, which amounted to twenty or thirty tons, and, after three hours' labour, the body was found. Life was extinct. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age.

A memorial, signed by a large number of the citizens of Glasgow, having been lately presented to the Lord Provost, asking him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants, to petition Parliament for a full inquiry, by committee, commission, or otherwise, into the working of the late acts for regulating and enforcing "improvements" in the habits, morals, and recreations of the people of Scotland, his lord-

ship complied with the same, and accordingly the meeting took place on Tuesday last. The proceedings from the commencement to the end of the meeting were, according to the local papers, carried on amid the utmost uproar and confusion, but the opponents of the act carried resolutions by a large majority, denouncing sumptuary and restrictive laws to regulate the mode in which people shall eat, drink, dress, or recreate themselves, when such acts do not injuriously affect the fundamental principles of social order, as in spirit remnants of barbarous and despotic times, and not to be tolerated in a free country; also praying for an inquiry, by parliamentary committee or commission, into the facts relating to the operation of the above-named law.

Mr. Wooler was, on Monday, brought before the magistrates at Darlington for further examination, charged with poisoning his wife. The body was exhumed on Saturday, and the heart, lungs, and part of the liver have been sent to Dr. Taylor, analytical chemist at Gay's Hospital. Several of the witnesses who were examined at the inquest gave evidence. Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle, who made an analysis of a portion of the liver of deceased, and some secretions that had been sent to him, stated that he had detected arsenic in them. Mr. Fothergill, surgeon, of whom Mr. Wooler had borrowed a syringe, stated that upon its being returned to him, after Mrs. Wooler's death, it was stopped up, and upon the present inquiry taking place he had tested what he took out of it, and beyond all doubt discovered that it contained arsenic. A servant girl, a most unwilling witness, was examined at great length, and proved that Mr. Wooler had been in the habit of giving his wife medicine, and that she generally was sick after taking it. The inquiry has been adjourned until Saturday, when Professor Christison and Dr. Taylor will be examined. There is great excitement in the town.

Law, Police, and Assize.

The charges against Strahan and Co. again occupied Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street, on Wednesday—this time exhibiting something like progress. Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, called several witnesses, and distinctly proved some remarkable facts that appear to tell rather awkwardly against the accused. In April, 1851, Strahan and Co. purchased 2,000*l.* of Dutch Bonds. In his statement handed in to the Court of Bankruptcy, Strahan said that he had carried these bonds to Overend, Gurney, and Co. That was not true. Witnesses showed that four of these bonds, produced in court, were in the hands of Smith, Payne, and Smith, so far back as March, 1854; that they were held as part of a deposit on a loan raised for the prisoners, on behalf of a gentleman named Sykes; and that the dividend upon them was paid into the bank. It was also proved that a bond purchased by Strahan and Co. for Dr. Griffith, and supposed to have been in their possession until recently, was in reality disposed of by them as long ago as September, 1853—another proof that these securities were not, as Strahan stated, taken to Overend and Co. Mr. Bodkin applied for a remand from week to week until September, when Mr. Beattie, the gentleman who first received the four bonds from Strahan and Co., would have returned from the Continent. On the other hand, Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry applied that the accused might be admitted to bail. Mr. Jardine said the case was full of difficulties. As a material witness is absent from England, and not likely to return until September, he was inclined to admit them to bail. He ordered that they should enter into their own recognisances in 6,000*l.*, and find two sureties of 3,000*l.* each. Mr. Strahan, having found the required bail—Mr. Beadon, the Wandsworth magistrate, and Dr. Gordon, of Burford Lodge, Dorking, was liberated on Thursday.

A remarkable appeal case has just been concluded before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Rajah of Kurruckpore appealed against a decision of a "Special Commissioner" in a case affecting his rights to certain lands, formerly a part of the empire of the Great Mogul. It appears that in 1796, the then Indian Government made a permanent grant of the whole Zemindary of Kurruckpore to an ancestor of the appellant, including certain lands held under what is called ghatwalle or pass-guarding tenure, fixing his assessment of the land-tax at 65,000 rupees. In 1838, the Indian Government gave notice that they should resume all the lands; the case was heard before Mr. Alexander, a collector, and he decided against the Government. But the Government appealed to another class of their officials, the "Special Commissioners;" and although the majority decided against them, in 1845, Mr. Gordon, a Judge of the Bengal Sudder Court, decided for them. The Rajah appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who reversed the judgment, and, considering that an obstinate attempt to disturb a settlement on insufficient grounds had caused the appellant great expense, they order the East India Company to pay the Rajah all the costs which they have received from him, under orders of the judges below, and the costs incurred by him in these proceedings, including the costs of the appeal.

At Bodmin Assizes, Edward Rawle, the master of the ship John, which was wrecked on the Manacles Rock so soon after leaving Plymouth, with a great loss of life, was tried for the manslaughter of one of the ill-fated passengers. But the evidence did not satisfy the jury that the disaster arose from the ignorance or culpable negligence of the master, and they acquitted him.

Lieutenant Austin, R.N., late governor of the borough gaol at Birmingham, was tried at Warwick assizes on Saturday, for certain cruelties alleged to

have been practised towards the prisoners under his care. There were eight indictments, five against Austin individually, and two against him and Blount jointly, the latter being at the time surgeon at the gaol; and one against Blount individually. The circumstances will be in the recollection of our readers. In April, 1853, a boy named Andrews committed suicide in the Birmingham Gaol, and, partly in consequence of the evidence elicited at the inquest, it transpired that many acts of cruelty had been committed towards the inmates of the gaol. The result was a commission of inquiry, instituted by Lord Palmerston, then Home Secretary, which sat for thirteen days; a great number of witnesses were examined, and some disclosures of a very remarkable character were made, which were reported at the time. The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." There are four other indictments against the defendant yet to be tried. The trial of the more important indictments had a different result. On the joint indictment against the late governor and surgeon, the learned Judge, in summing up, intimated that, in his opinion, there was no case against Lieut. Austin, the governor; and that, as regarded Mr. Blount, it was for the jury to consider whether he was guilty of any unnecessary violence by the administration of salt. The jury, after a short consultation, "Acquitted" both prisoners. In the separate indictment against Mr. Blount, charged with omitting to make, on various occasions, certain entries in the prison register, and also for attending prisoners when ill in their private cells, instead of removing them to the infirmary. Mr. Blount pleaded "Guilty" to the omissions, and the remainder of the indictments against him were withdrawn, and so with Lieutenant Austin.

Literature.

Vindication of Luther against his recent English Assailants. By JULIUS CHARLES HARE, M.A., Archdeacon of Lewes. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

By the death of Archdeacon Hare the English Episcopal Church lost the brightest ornament she has had in our time; and we cannot receive this work, the last prepared by himself for the press, without gratefully acknowledging our obligations to him, more than to any other theologian of our country who has written within the last twenty years, for aid the most precious in the direction of theological inquiry, and in the formation of rational and scriptural views on the great questions fundamental to faith and the religious life. His last work is one which nobly completes the service he has rendered to the truth; and which can never lose its value as a learned and profoundly discerning defence of the character of Luther and elucidation of his doctrine and aims as a Reformer. As a contribution to the inner history of the Reformation, and as a vindication of the principles and tendencies of the Protestantism which Luther led, and which we have received as our best heritage, it is one of the most worthy gifts England, by the hand of one of her best sons, has bestowed on the universal Church, in recent times.

This volume has sprung from a Note on Sir William Hamilton's attack on Luther, which originally was appended to Archdeacon Hare's sermons on *The Mission of the Co. forter*. Omitted from subsequent editions, it has been rewritten, enlarged and revised with great care by the author, to within a few pages of its completion; and although the hand of the writer was arrested by death before his task was ended, it was so nearly finished, that the work, happily, wants scarcely anything in order to its perfection.

It was because Luther's enemies have of late years been on the advance in England, that Archdeacon Hare felt himself called to this Vindication. Since that "disastrous cloud" came over the religious mind of the Establishment, which has permitted Romanizers to live and labour within its own bounds, and which has led so many divines to decry the Reformation and its authors; it is no longer merely due to historical truth, but is a matter of the deepest practical interest, to expose the misrepresentations which enemies have circulated concerning specific points in Luther's life and doctrine. "Luther's character is so closely connected with the Reformation, that it must needs seem desirable to those who love the Reformation, that Luther's name should be cleared from all unmerited stigmas." And "they who do not rightly estimate and feel thankful for the Reformation, cannot rightly understand Luther, or attain to that insight into his heart and spirit, which is never granted except to love." It is in the fulness of reverent love, and with the diligence and conscientiousness of one who profoundly feels the significance and worth of the principles and purpose of the Reformation, that the author has executed his work of investigation and defence; and it is impossible to conceive a vindication more triumphantly complete than that he has accomplished, or an overthrow more humiliating and annihilating than that which Luther's assailants suffer. And let us specially note, that there prevails throughout the volume a spirit of calmness

and propriety, combined with unrestrained boldness and plainness of speech, which is a very model of controversial writing:—but it is needless to describe or commend the temper in which the manly and saintly Hare wrote, or to point out the expressiveness and beauty of that style of writing which every reader admiringly confesses to be English "pure and undefiled."

Mr. Hallam, in his *History of Literature*, made one of the earliest and most vigorous attacks on Luther. Archdeacon Hare shows that his allegations are either miserably vague and unmeaning, or utterly without one tittle of direct proof. He traces Mr. Hallam to his authority—apparently with him a substitute for all personal knowledge of Luther's works, and even for direct investigation of the facts of his life,—and that authority is "the eagle of Meaux," the unscrupulous and untrustworthy Bossuet! It is for the sake of an unfavourable comparison of Luther with this Frenchman whom he admires fervently for his lordly, powerful, splendid eloquence, that Mr. Hallam ventures to commit himself to the critical judgment on Luther's works, that—"their intemperance, their coarseness, their inelegance, their scurrility, their wild paradoxes that menace the foundations of morality, are not compensated by much strength or acuteness, and still less by any impressive eloquence." The reply of Archdeacon Hare is one of facts and extracts from Luther's writings; showing Mr. Hallam to have a very slight acquaintance with them, to be very imperfectly informed as to the whole region of knowledge to which this inquiry specially belongs, and to have but a very sorry qualification for estimating Luther's intellectual and moral grandeur, in the negative impartiality he boasts. The charges of anti-nomianism, illiterateness, and moral inconsistency, which Hallam reiterates against Luther, Hare entirely refutes; proving them to be false and absurd. Then, turning to Bossuet, by whom Mr. Hallam is evidently swayed and guided, the Archdeacon felicitously says, "To me, I own, Luther seems incomparably superior to Bossuet, almost as superior as Shakspeare to Racine, or as Ulswater to the Serpentine; in fact, when turning from one to the other, I have felt at times as if I were passing out of a gorgeous crowded drawing room, with its artificial light and dizzying sounds, to run up a hill at sunrise."

Sir William Hamilton has carried the assault on Luther further than any Protestant writer known to us; but, as we are glad to believe, not with the intention of disparaging Protestantism, nor in the spirit of dislike to Luther, whom he admits, after all, to have been "one of the best and ablest of mankind." The points on which Sir William dwells, and on which Archdeacon Hare replies, are too numerous and important to be referred to with that casual and inadequate reference which alone is possible here; but we may briefly say, that the reply seemed to us, on its first publication, and still seems, to be thoroughly satisfactory and conclusive. This opinion has not been modified by the Notes affixed to the *Discussions*, &c., in which Sir William severely criticises the statements, translations, and arguments of his opponent; but it is deeply to be regretted that the Archdeacon did not live to write the series of Notes on his own Vindication, which it appears he had planned, as they would doubtless have furnished a further answer to the allegations of Sir William Hamilton.

The remainder of the volume is devoted to the remarks and attacks of Mr. Newman, Mr. Ward, and Dr. Mill. The Vindication here, also, is searching in its criticism, clear and full in its facts, mighty and majestic in its strength. In the reply to Mr. Newman, may be found some of the finest and deepest passages the author ever wrote—for instance, pp. 76—79, on the relation of the greatest thinkers to their age; pp. 80—83, on deference to the authority of the Fathers; pp. 89—93, on religious shadows and realities. And in the reply to Mr. Ward, pp. 126—136, some most discriminating and useful remarks on conscience, especially in its relation to the conversion and salvation of the sinner.

This brief notice shall be concluded with the author's final words on Luther himself:—

"No man ever lived whose whole heart and soul and life have been laid bare as his have been to the eyes of mankind. Open as the sky, bold and fearless as the storm, he gave utterance to all his feelings, all his thoughts; he knew nothing of reserve; and the impression he produced on his hearers and friends was such, that they were anxious to treasure up every word that dropped from his pen or from his lips. No man, therefore, has ever been exposed to so severe a trial; perhaps no man was ever placed in such difficult circumstances, or assailed by such manifold temptations. And how has he come out of the trial? Through the power of faith, under the guardian care of his Heavenly Master, he was enabled to stand through life, and still he stands, and will continue to stand, firmly rooted in the love of all who really knew him. A writer quoted by Harless has well said, 'I have continually been more and more edified, elevated, and strengthened by this man of steel, this sterling soul, in whom certain features of the Christian character are manifested in their fullest perfection. His image was, I confess, obscured for some years before my eyes. I fixt them exclusively on the ebullitions of his powerful nature, unsubdued as yet by

the Spirit of his Lord. But when, on a renewed study of his works, the holy faith and energy of his thoroughly German character, the truth of his whole being, his wonderful childlikeness and simplicity, revealed themselves to my sight in their glory, then I could not but turn to him with entire, pure love, and exclaim, *His weaknesses are only so great, because his virtues are so great.*"

And again:—

"Luther's Reformation reverted to the same moral basis, to that warm personal love of the people, from which, in the first age of Christianity, the preaching of the Gospel had proceeded. Again, as before, the lifeless tools of the hierarchy were to be converted into free moral persons. Again, as before, the love of the people rested upon the true moral estimate of the worth of the very meanest. This is the characteristic of the Reformation . . . this is the pledge of its continuance."

Nicholas Ferrar Two Lives, by HIS BROTHER JOHN, and by Dr. JEBB. Now first Edited, with Illustrations, by J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

This volume appears as the first of a series which is to bear the general title "*Cambridge in the Seventeenth Century*." The editor tells his reader, that he long since designed such a series of Cambridge memoirs, which should give to the world historical materials hitherto unpublished—such as histories of colleges, biographies of single individuals or groups of contemporaries, notes on important printed works, original letters, registers and grace-books of the University—some of which exist in MS., while others might be readily collected and prepared by special study. It is in a lofty and conscientious spirit that Mr. Mayor speaks of this design as cherished, and this series as undertaken, "mainly because, deriving from a public foundation leisure for research and access to rare or manuscript sources, he views these opportunities as imposing a strict obligation to share them, as far as may be, with less privileged students." Were all those who enjoy college fellowships possessed of Mr. Mayor's sensitive and earnest spirit, there would be little reason to regret that the large revenues of the older collegiate institutions yield but a small result to the public good. While speaking of the editor personally, let us add, that he has not merely prepared for the press the previously unpublished memoirs contained in this volume; but has brought extensive information, diligent research, and ripe judgment, to their illustration; thus anticipating and providing for wants which the casual reader may not feel, but which the true student will be most grateful to have so fully satisfied.

Most of our readers will recollect that Nicholas Ferrar was the choice friend of George Herbert, who ever called him "brother," and when dying committed to him the "divine poems forming *The Temple*," "appointing him (as John Ferrar says) to be the midwife to bring that piece into the world, if he so thought good of it, else to burn it." And, perhaps, some readers will be able to call to mind certain sneering remarks about this Nicholas Ferrar and his "surprising establishment" at Little Gidding, in Mr. Carlyle's *Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*. The publication of this volume allows Mr. Mayor the opportunity of not only disproving Mr. Carlyle's insinuations, but of rebuking the one-sidedness of his historic judgments, and the "evil habit" he indulges, of "sacrificing rigid exactness to epigrammatic smartness." Certainly blunder and misrepresentation could go no further than they have gone in Mr. Carlyle's few words on Ferrar.

Nicholas Ferrar presents a type of religious character, which in Puritan times, or subsequently, by those persons who have merely the partizan Puritan spirit, would be little likely to be appreciated and to receive justice. The slight asceticism of spirit, the severe ritualism in worship, and the somewhat mechanical "good works," which we find in him, and in his "surprising establishment" when "in full flower" at Gidding, are less charming and attractive, it may be allowed, than other forms piety has taken in the character and life of earnest men; but there is still so much of true self-denial, of warm and generous feeling, and of depth of devout sentiment in the character of Nicholas Ferrar, that he must have little Catholicity and little wisdom who cannot heartily admire and readily be profited while beholding it. For it is true, as Mr. Mayor remarks, that these delightful memoirs present to us "the rare spectacle of a man whom to know is to venerate;" one who, whether labouring as a teacher or a religious counsellor, at the Virginia Board or in Parliament, had but "this one end in life, to make others better;" and who, by the manner of his passing through the last scene of all, completed and crowned the witness and work of his life, for truth, and righteousness, and God.

We have not been fascinated by the monasticism and ceremonialism of the domestic life of the Ferrars family—should by no means like to see it reproduced; but it is the reader's own fault

if he do not find much that touches and purifies him in these records of a family's entire consecration to the worship and service of God. It is to us a less, but will be to others a more, important and interesting matter, that (as the editor justly says), "the inner life of this family has come down to us in greater fullness of detail than that of any other private family of the time; from which circumstance alone, irrespective of its intrinsic value, it must be not a little attractive to the historical student."

The first of the lives contained in this volume is printed from the Baker MSS. in the Cambridge University Library. It consists of extracts, at first brief, but afterwards, probably, a full transcript, made by Baker from the original MS. of John Ferrar, once preserved at Gidding, but now lost. It is a simple, quaint, heart-warm, and affecting narrative. The second Life is by "Dr. Jebb:" a more finished literary performance, and perhaps more interesting in perusal; but, though written vigorously and fluently, not having the real value, or, to a student, the rare charm, of the first. Of this Dr. Jebb, the editor can tell us nothing, except that he suspects him to have been a nonjuror. The memoir is printed from a MS. which ascribes its authorship to Dr. Jebb, and states that it came by a member of the Cotton family from himself. But the text is found to be substantially that of a life of Ferrar, by Turner, Bishop of Ely, which, with various modifications and abridgments, has been previously twice published. We have no space for extract; but cannot conclude without thanking the editor for this valuable volume, and expressing our strong interest in the success of the projected series which it commences.

Gleanings.

The long vacation will commence on Friday and terminate on the 24th October.

It is reported that Mr. Disraeli is writing a new novel, the title to be "Bolingbroke."

The new work by M. Victor Hugo, *Les Contemplations*, is announced to appear very shortly.

An Italian publication states the present number of Jesuits at 5,510. In 1717 it was 19,876.

A Scotch paper announces that Mr. Robert Chambers, together with a party of friends, has just returned from a visit to Iceland.

This month's number of "The Newcomes" is the last. In a closing address to the reader, dated from Paris, Mr. Thackeray lets fall a remark which leads us to expect from him another work ere long of a similar kind.

Mr. Browne, the inspector of the northern district in which Manchester is included, states that the question was lately put to some juveniles in a union school, "What sort of poultry do farmers keep?" The answer was, "Cuckoos!"

This year's exhibition of the Royal Academy has not, it is said, been so successful as the average. A thousand pounds has been named to us as at least the fall below last year's receipts: a sum which represents no less than 20,000 visitors.

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school in a fast neighbourhood. "I have!" shouted a six-year-old at the foot of the class. "Where?" inquired old spectacles, amused by his earnestness. "On the elephant!" was the reply.

Last Sabbath evening, an esteemed clergyman in the eastern district of Edinburgh was examining the congregational school. The subject was the fall of Jericho. "Have we not a city to take?" inquired the reverend gentleman. "Yes, sir," promptly answered a little boy. "What city?" continued the clergyman. "Why," answered the little fellow with energy, "we have Sebastopol to take!"—*Ladies' Own Journal*.

The whole of the sums received by Milton and his widow for the copyright of "Paradise Lost" amounted to 23*l.*; and Mr. Rogers gave 105*l.* (more than four times as much) for the indenture—the piece of paper signed by Milton—containing the contract between the poet and bookseller! This interesting document Mr. Rogers has liberally presented to the British Museum.

At Middlesborough-on-Tees there exists a singular freak of nature, "a boy with a real tail!" He is about four months old and in good health. He has a perfect caudal appendage four or five inches in length. It springs from the vertebrae of the *os sacrum*, as does the tail of an animal, which is a continuation of the spinal structure. It is found to possess the properties of a limb, having bone, muscle, feeling, &c.

The Lord Chief Justice was trying a case in Wales, last week, in which a Dr. Price, "a descendant of the Cymri," was called as a witness. On being directed to kiss the book, he minutely examined the pages, and at length coming to some pictures, exclaimed, "My lord! I do not like these things."—The Judge: "Take the oath in the manner which you consider most binding to your conscience."—Another Testament was thereupon handed to the plaintiff, who, having satisfied himself by an examination of its contents, kissed the book, and proceeded with his evidence.

It had been the practice among the attendants of Divine worship in one of the down-east churches of America, for some of the youth to flatten out pewter buttons, and pass them into the contribution box. The old dominie at length felt it his duty, in justice to his pocket, to check the growing evil. "My dear friends," said he, "some of you are in the habit of flattening the eye of metal buttons, and contributing thereof to the

treasury of the Lord. I would simply observe, that while the process makes the resemblance to a ten cent piece no more complete, it renders them utterly useless as buttons."

A teacher in a Sunday-school in R— was examining a class of little boys from a Scripture catechism. The first question was, "Who stoned Stephen?" Answer: "The Jews." Second question: "Where did they stone him?" "Beyond the limits of the city." The third question: "Why did they take him beyond the limits of the city?" was not in the book, and proved a poser to the whole class; it passed from head to foot without an answer being attempted. At length a little fellow, who had been scratching his head all the while, looked up, and said, "Well, I don't know, unless it was to get a fair fling at him!"

A country paper tells this story of "a contented editor:"—Black was a great favourite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion the peer said: "Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister. Everybody else takes especial care to remember it, but I wish they would forget it; for they only remember it to ask me for places and favours. Now, Mr. Black, you never ask me for anything; and I wish you would; for seriously I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black; "but I don't want anything. I am editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; I like my business; and I live happy on my income." "Then," said the peer, "I envy you, and you're the only man I ever did."

The newly-discovered metal aluminium was exhibited the other day at the Polytechnic Institution by Mr. Pepper, the manager. Its colour resembles that of silver, but it possesses a somewhat bluish tinge when placed by the side of that metal, and it reflects the light with a clear and soft radiance. The aluminium is malleable and ductile almost without limit, may be beaten into the thinnest possible plate, or drawn out into the most attenuated of wires. When passed through the fingers, it exhales a slight odour, somewhat similar to that of iron. It conducts electricity in the most perfect manner, and is expected to prove a much better conductor of that fluid than any metal previously known. It melts at a temperature somewhat higher than that of zinc, to which metal, in this respect, it approaches closer than silver. The chemical properties of the metal would appear to be invaluable. It does not easily oxidise; water has no perceptible action upon it at any temperature, and even sulphuretted hydrogen exercises no destructive power on its surface.

The *Concord (N.H.) Patriot* vouches for the truth of the following "extraordinary case of fascination." About two weeks since, a little girl, near six years of age, named Collista Hill, of Gilmanton Centre, was searching for berries in the field, when her attention was arrested by a peculiar singing noise, and on looking up she perceived two large black snakes, one of which was in an erect attitude and gazing fixedly upon her, accompanying its vibratory motions by, as she says, "a most beautiful singing." She first attempted to run, but found herself utterly incapable of doing so. She then looked at the snake until she became so pleased with it that she took it into her lap, and held it until she thought it asleep, and then fled to the house. For a number of days she visited the snake, unknown to her parents, who finally discovered her feeding it from her hands. She continued feeding it every day, becoming more and more attached to it, until it would wind itself about her arms and neck, and even take food from her mouth. Finally she was prevailed upon to place it in a box, and in that it is still kept, except when being fed. Hundreds in the vicinity have been to see it, and it is the opinion of medical men who have seen her that she is completely fascinated, and that the death of the reptile would prove fatal to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but, though they are poor, they have sense enough to refuse such offers. The snake is over four feet long. [Surely this story is a Barnumite manufacture.]

BIRTHS.

Aug. 5, at 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. THOMAS TURNER, of a daughter.

Aug. 4, at Totness, the wife of the Rev. T. R. HOSKIN, of a daughter.

July 25, at Marple-bridge, the wife of the Rev. JAMES W. BENSON, of a son.

July 29, the wife of the Rev. J. WHITING, Bideford, Devon, of a daughter.

July 29, at Belgrave-square, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, of a daughter.

July 30, at Patshull, Staffordshire, the Countess of DARTMOUTH, of a son, prematurely, who survived his birth only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 7, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Welford, by the Rev. David Williams, Mr. GEORGE GARLICK, of Daventry, to MARTHA, second daughter of the late Mr. JACOB BURMAN, farmer and glazier, of Elkington, Northamptonshire.

Aug. 2, at the Baptist Chapel, Blaby, Leicestershire, Mr. WM. H. GLOVER, of Blaby, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of Mr. BAUCE, farmer, of Glenn Parva Lodge.

Aug. 1, at the Registrar's office, Leicester, Mr. ROBERT KEMP, of the Market-place, to SARAH, only daughter of the late Mr. WM. LIVERS, of Conduit-street.

July 31, at the Independent Chapel, Guildford, by the Rev. W. H. JACKSON, of Godalming, Mr. DAVID SPENCER, to MISS LOUISA GILL, of Crown Pitts, Surrey.

Aug. 4, SAMUEL PARR, Esq., of Islington, to SARAH JANE, second surviving daughter of JAMES EDMESTON, Esq., of Hoxmorton.

July 31, at York-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. George Clayton, HENRY KILVINGTON, Esq., of St. Ann's-terrace, Brixton, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of S. POTTER, Esq., of 2, Prince's-place, Kennington-road, and 36, King-street, Cheapside, solicitor.

Aug. 2, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord MUNCASTER, to LADY JANE GROSVENOR, sixth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of WESTMINSTER.

Aug. 2, at the Independent Chapel, Bocking, by the Rev. Thos. Craig, Mr. JAMES R. JOSCELYNE, of Cressing, Essex, to JANE SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. JAMES WHITE, of Bocking.

DEATHS.

Aug. 5, GEORGE COOPER, Esq., of Great Glenn, near Leicester, deeply lamented, in his sixty-sixth year.
 Aug. 4, at his brother's residence, Poundsford-park, Taunton, of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN HELLIER, gent., of Clarendon-villas, Kensington-park, London, aged fifty-five.
 Aug. 4, at the house of the Rev. Timothy Davis, Evesham, after an illness of three months, borne with great placidity and perfect resignation, HANNAH MATHEWS, aged sixty-two.
 Aug. 2, at Belgrave-square, CHARLES WILLIAM, Earl of SEPTON.
 Aug. 4, at Royston, FRANCES EMILY, the wife of CHARLES NICHOLLS, and daughter of THOMAS PICKERING.
 July 17, of typhus fever, at Balaklava, Crimea, Lieutenant C. T. WITHAM, R.M., eldest son of the late Sir C. WITHAM, of Higham, Suffolk, aged twenty.
 July 24, at Norwich, Mrs. LUDIA HART, widow of Mr. CHARLES HART, of Melton Magna, one of the Society of Friends, beloved and respected by all who knew her.
 July 29, at High Wycombe, Wm. JACKSON, Esq., surgeon, aged fifty-one.
 Aug. 2, at 1, Onslow-terrace, Walworth, the infant son of Mr. JOSEPH E. SWANNELL, aged eighteen months.
 Aug. 2, at Clapton, FREDERICK DUMSBURY, Esq., M.D., in his sixty-second year.
 Aug. 3, C. B. HARR, Esq., of Seantone House, Clifton-park, Bristol, aged forty-five.
 Aug. 4, at his residence, in the London-road, Reading, RICHARD SHEPHERD, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged sixty-one.
 July 29, at Rosebank, Greenock, JOHN MARTIN, Esq., Provost of Greenock, aged fifty-four.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Dulness has characterised the Stock Market during the past week. The recent great arrivals of specie (nearly half a million), together with continued favourable accounts of the harvest, has caused a favourable impression on the market, but in the absence of all speculative transactions the movement is unimportant. To-day a quiet business has been done, and prices closed much the same as yesterday. The progress of the settlement of the monthly account in Consols shows, on balance, a moderate outstanding speculation for higher prices, and thus the "contango" to the September account was to-day rather higher, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-16 per cent. The operations of the public continue limited, but the market is steady in character, and quickly responds to any favourable influence. In Lombard-street to-day money was decidedly easier; little demand being experienced.

By a notice in the Paris *Moniteur*, the interest of Treasury Bonds is fixed at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum for bonds at from three to five months; at 4 per cent. for bonds at from six to eleven months; and at $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. for bonds of a year. The scrip of the new French loan was last quoted this afternoon at $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ prem.

The foreign stock market was quiet. The chief feature was an increased inquiry this afternoon for Turkish stock, which closed firmly at $\frac{91}{16}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than yesterday. The renewed disposition to purchase this stock is stimulated by the near approach of the new loan.

The railway share market has been inanimate, with little change in price. In a few cases, however, including Midland and Caledonian Stocks, prices closed a trifle better than yesterday. Great Northern, on the other hand, were weaker, owing to a report that the dividend will be at the rate of only $\frac{2}{5}$ per cent.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to 450,000*l*. The shipments are estimated at about a similar sum.

The accounts of the trade of the provincial towns during the past week are as satisfactory as could be expected, and show a probability of improvement, should the hopes of the harvest be realised. At Manchester the last advices from India have exercised a favourable influence, but the markets are still dull. At Birmingham the tendency to confidence in the iron trade is sustained, and in the general occupations of the place there are also signs of recovery, apart from the activity consequent upon the demand for materials of war. The Nottingham advices describe no alteration. In the woollen districts the transactions are steady and extensive, and the lowness of stocks prevents all danger of a diminution of employment. The Irish linen-markets are fairly supported. With regard to the harvest the statements from all parts still give the expectation of a full average supply, the advantage of which will be more apparent than in preceding years from the almost entire safety of the potato crop.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised nine vessels—three to Sydney, two to Port Phillip, one to Adelaide, one to Hobart Town, one to Portland Bay, and one to Launceston—with an aggregate capacity of 5,621 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a slight tendency to improvement.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been little change. The total number of vessels reported inward was 230, being 24 less than in the previous week. The number cleared outward was 118, showing 7 decrease. The proportion cleared in ballast was 21. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies on the 3rd inst. was 68. Of these 10 were for Adelaide, 4 for Geelong, 6 for Hobart Town, 3 for Launceston, 5 for Melbourne, 5 for New Zealand, 1 for Newcastle, 12 for Port Phillip, 1 for Port Fairy, 2 for Portland Bay, 17 for Sydney, and 2 for Swan River.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	231	231	231	231	231	231
Bank Stock	214	215	214	215	215	215
Eschequer-bills	21 pm	21 pm	21 pm	21 pm	21 pm	21 pm
India Bonds	29 pm	29 pm	29 pm	29 pm	29 pm	29 pm
Long Annuities	4	4 1-16	4	4	4 1-16	4

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 22, for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued, £29,745,990	Government Debt, £11,015,100
	Other Securities, 2,984,960
	Gold Coin & Bullion, 15,745,990
	Silver Bullion, —
£29,745,990	£29,745,990

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity), £13,092,528
Rest, 3,256,786	Other Securities, 12,912,262
Public Deposits, 4,221,408	Notes, 8,781,143
Other Deposits, 11,883,528	Gold and Silver Coin, 639,402
Seven Day and other Bills, 1,511,615	
£35,426,337	£35,426,337

August 2, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 3, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.
 GAWAN, S., Kent-street, Southwark, victualler, August 11, Sept. 12; solicitor, Mr. Crafter, Blackfriars-road.
 HAYWARD, J., Church-court, Old Jewry, woollen warehouseman, August 15, Sept. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.
 SALMON, V., Brick-lane, Spitalfields, boot and shoe manufacturer, August 10, Sept. 12; solicitor, Mr. Frost, Watling-street.
 TREBO, W., Gunter's-grove, West Brompton, and Moor-park-terrace, Fulham, builder, August 16, Sept. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Walters and Son, Basinghall-street.
 HERBERT, G. J., and JAMES, J., Leadenhall-street, City, engineers, August 8, Sept. 28; solicitor, Mr. Hewitt, Nicholas-lane.
 SCUDDS, W., Blackheath, Kent, livery stable keeper, August 11, Sept. 14; solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Chancery-lane.
 PELL, G., Welford, Northamptonshire, scrivener, August 15, Sept. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.
 THORNE, W., Queen-street-place, City; Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road; and Barnstable, railway contractor, August 15, Sept. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Co., Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.
 PROFFITT, J., Oldbury, Worcestershire, grocer, August 17, Sept. 7; solicitor, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.
 SCOTT, J., Nottingham, grocer, August 14, Sept. 4; solicitor, Mr. Wells, Nottingham.
 HALL, J., Nottingham, broker, August 14, Sept. 4; solicitors, Mr. Smith, Nottingham; and Mr. Rushworth, Birmingham.
 PALMER, W. J., Bristol, cattle dealer, August 13, Sept. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Birch and Davies, Newport, Monmouthshire; and Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.
 MITCHELL, J., Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, August 17, Sept. 28; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
 WILSON, J., Bowling, near Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper, August 14, Sept. 4; solicitors, Mr. Butler, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
 HARVEY, R., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, August 15, Sept. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Holden and Sons, Hull.
 ARMSTRONG, G., FRANKISH, J., FRANKISH, W., and BAKER, T., Sheffield, Yorkshire, railway spring manufacturers, August 11, Sept. 29; solicitor, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.
 GREGORY, W., Sheffield, Yorkshire, toy manufacturer, August 11, Sept. 22; solicitor, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.
 MEKE, W., Sheffield, Yorkshire, draper, August 11, Sept. 22; solicitor, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.
 KIRKMAN, B., Manchester, clothier, August 15, Sept. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.
 TRAVIS, J., Green Bridge, (Cage Mill, and Bridge End, near Newchurch, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, August 17, Sept. 21; solicitors, Mr. Standing, j.m., Rochdale; and Mr. Harpden, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.
 August 24, W. Waddell, Liverpool, merchant—August 30, W. Tennie, J. Johnson, and W. Rankin, Liverpool, shipwrights—August 24, W. Rankin (separate estate), Liverpool, shipwright—Sept. 21, J. Brooks, Salford, Lancashire, grocer—Sept. 21, T. Barnsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailor—August 24, W. Pickup, Blackburn, Lancashire, brickmaker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.
 H. Potter and J. Frimley, Wood-street, Westminster, apron merchants—T. Ash and H. Ash, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, picture liners—W. Catling and T. Tappenden, builders—R. Williams and W. Martin, Manchester, woollen merchants—H. Jowett and J. Dean, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff merchants—D. Brown and H. H. Parry, Cardiff, shipbrokers—J. Poppleton, T. Poppleton, and P. Letchford, Black Raven-court, City, wine merchants; as far as regards J. Poppleton—W. Marshall and G. L. Marshall, South Shields, Durham, timber merchants—G. J. Carter and T. Ellis, Hornsey-road, Holloway, builders—J. Wood and J. Wood, Huddersfield, tailors—R. Hastings, W. Hastings, and D. Hastings, Huddersfield and Delph, woollen cloth manufacturers—M. Donagan and J. Donagan, Edgware-road, hairdressers—J. Astley and I. Hampton, Tipton and Kingswinford, Staffordshire, lime masters—W. L. T. Robins, J. H. Cox, and A. Schmidt, Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall, and Northfleet, Kent, cement manufacturers; as far as regards A. Schmidt—H. W. Wood and H. W. Carter, Leadenhall-street, City, ship brokers—J. Fletcher and S. Cunliffe, Ramsbottom, Lancashire, shuttle makers—T. C. Lewis and R. Wheeler, London, architects—G. Crump and T. E. Crane, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturers—F. H. Agard and C. Fletcher, Birmingham, cut nail manufacturers—C. Ramsey and G. Barlow, Ancoats Vale, Lancashire, dyers—G. Moseley and H. Leach, Sandgate and Folkestone, surgeons—J. Cowie, H. Blunt, H. Cowie, D. Cowie, and W. Ainslie, Calcutta, merchants; as far as regards J. Cowie—J. G. B. Marshall and R. B. Tuthill, Great Queen-street, Westminster, engineers—C. J. Rose and H. Wearne, Piccadilly, woollen drapers—H. Swan and H. Bateman, Yaptan, Sussex, grocers—C. Beale and J. Latchmore, Leicester, manufacturers of hosiery—J. Consterdine, B. Consterdine, R. Consterdine, and J. Whitworth, Manchester, merchants; as far as regards B. Consterdine—E. E. Barandon and W. N. Monies, Liverpool, wine merchants—C. Armand, V. D. Nicod, and E. Gilbert, Regent-street, French lamp merchants; as far as regards C. Armand—T. C. Prior and D. Sidebottom, Liverpool, timber merchants—A. B. Cochran, C. S. Goch, S. Beale, and A. Slate, Woodside, Worcestershire, and Middlesborough, Yorkshire, ironfounders; as far as regards A. Slate—J. Wise and E. Wise, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturers—T. H. Armstrong and H. O. Davidson, Manchester, lead manufacturers—R. Parry and W. Penlington, Liverpool, master porters—R. Ashworth, J. Rhodes, and J. Ashworth, Manchester, candlemakers; as far as regards R. Ashworth—Anderson, Fordyce, and Co., Glasgow, warehousemen; as far as regards W. Blues.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.
 Howes, G., Mortimer-road, Kingland, licensed victualler, second div. of 7*d*., any Wednesday before August 11 or after Nov. 1, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Tennant, G., Market-street, Westminster, licensed victualler, first div. of 2*s* 9*d*., August 7, and any Tuesday after Nov. 21, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Wilkins, W., Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, victualler, first div.

of 7*s* 6*d*., August 7, and any Tuesday after Nov. 21, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Tredinnick, R., Haymarket, mining broker, first div. of 1*s* 6*d*., August 7, and any Tuesday after Nov. 21, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Harben, C. H., Goulstone-street, Whitechapel, and Carlton-hill-villas, Holloway, wholesale cheesemonger, second div. of 1*s*., August 7, and any Tuesday after Nov. 21, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Quartermen, H., Oxford, carpenter, first div. of 2*s*., August 9, and the subsequent Thursday, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Wadsworth, T., Macclesfield, silk dealer, first div. of 9*d*., August 7, and any subsequent Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Fraser's, Manchester.

Tuesday, August 7, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.
 MILLER, H., and Hook, W., Newport, Isle of Wight, hardwaremen, August 18, Sept. 22; solicitors, Mr. Ivimey, Southampton-buildings; and Messrs. Paffard and Co., Portsea.
 MINTON, J., Orchard-crescent, Caledonian-road, shipowner, August 17, Sept. 22; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street.
 BARKET, J., Adde-street, City, warehouseman, August 24, Sept. 22; solicitor, Mr. Reed, Ironmonger-lane.
 GARDINER, T., Paul-street, Finsbury, licensed victualler, August 17, Sept. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street.
 HUTCHINS, T., Hungerford, Berkshire, August 18, Sept. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Son, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 OSLBY, W., Earl-street, Fitzroy-square, cab proprietor, August 13, Sept. 15; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.
 GRAHAM, J. W. P., King's-road, Chelsea, insurance broker, August 14, Sept. 28; solicitor, Mr. Ellis, Cowper-court, Cornhill.
 GUTTERIDGE, J., Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, horse dealer, August 14, Sept. 28; solicitors, Messrs. Loft and Co., King-street, Cheapside.
 SNOOK, V., and SNOOK, J. T., Hammersmith, linendrapers, August 14, Sept. 28; solicitors, Messrs. Lumley, Ludgate-street.
 FREE, T., Leicester, wine merchant, August 21, Sept. 11; solicitor, Mr. Hawker, Leicester.
 PORTER, J., Monks Coppenthal, Cheshire, brickmaker, August 26, Sept. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Broughton and Co., Nantwich and Crews, Cheshire.
 CLEGG, S., and FOX, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen manufacturers, August 17, Oct. 3; solicitors, Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Lombard-street.

DIVIDENDS.
 August 28, B. Newton, Brighton, Sussex, brush manufacturer—August 28, James Crouch and Job Crouch, Wimbledon, Surrey, builders—August 28, F. E. Bingley, Grove-terrace, St. John's-wood, and Somerset-terrace, Fimlico, sharebroker—August 28, W. West and J. West, Dinnington, Lincolnshire, linendrapers—August 29, P. Hayes, Widnes, Lancashire, oil manufacturer—August 29, F. Shanley, Manchester, boot dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.
 J. Howard and F. J. O. Warner, Leicester, hosiers—W. Weld and P. J. Livsey, Manchester, engineers—T. Leyland, A. Edge, and J. Leyland, jun., Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, mule spindle makers; as far as regards J. Leyland, jun.—N. Goodman and H. Johnson, March, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, wine and spirit merchants—S. Salter, jun., and J. J. Laforest, Buckingham-street, Strand, architects—H. Matthew, J. Matthew, and W. Borer, Upper Thames-street, Russia merchants; as far as regards W. Borer—H. Robinson and W. H. Parsons, New York, and H. Williams, Nottingham, merchants; as far as regards H. Williams—J. Hall and J. Warburton, Deane, Forest of Rossendale, cotton manufacturers—W. Thompson and T. Roe, Manchester, common brewers—J. G. Sanderson and H. Mitchell, Huddersfield and Sheffield, Yorkshire, painters—G. Johnson, J. Jones, and P. Hughes, Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, brickmakers—T. Waghorne and W. M. Waghorne, Hastings, Sussex, butchers—J. Marshall and J. Hartley, Burnley, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturers—F. Firth and J. S. Rutter, Collyer-street, City, colonial agents—H. Pain, jun., and A. A. Pasmore, Brighton, furnishing ironmongers—T. Talbot and R. Talbot, Rotherhithe-street, barge builders—H. B. Whitehouse and W. H. Davies, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, coal masters—Mary Ann Jaques, Jane Daggett, and R. N. Daggett, York, hosiers—J. Mann and T. Mann, Halifax, Yorkshire, boot and shoe makers—C. Pearson, J. Bedaeghe, and L. Gealin, Addington-wharf, Camberwell, manufacturers—S. Staray and E. O. Oswald, Croydon, Surrey, bleachers—E. Rowland and O. Caregan, Wrexham, Denbighshire, brewers—W. Bland and G. Howarth, Bury, Lancashire, millwrights—W. Robinson and T. Godsell, Manchester, factors to mills—T. M'Laren and A. Scott, Glasgow, wood grinders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
 Baxter, J. H., Dundee, bookseller, August 18.
 Archibald, W., and Paterson, R., Alloa, spinners, August 14.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.
 Barrett, W. R., Folkestone, Kent, ironmonger, first div. of 2*s*., August 9, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—Ballard, T., Southwick-place, Paddington, apothecary, second div. of 5*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Pollard, T., and Symonds, A. J., Guildford, Surrey, builders, first div. of 6*s* 8*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Tillett, J., Colchester, Essex, plumber, first div. of 2*s*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Dodginton, F. T., Aldersgate-street, manufacturer of lace falls, first div. of 1*s* 4*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Magnus, N., jun., Fore-street, City, shoe manufacturer, first div. of 2*s* 6*d*., any day before August 10, and any subsequent Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Eaton, A., Milk-street, City, warehouseman, first div. of 2*s* 6*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Davis, J., Colney Hatch, Middlesex, licensed victualler, second div. of 1*s* 1*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Lough, J., and Limebeer, J. J., Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn fields, blacking manufacturers, first div. of 6*s*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Levy, M., Little Alie-street, clothier, first div. of 3*s* 4*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Hart, W. F., Brighton and Worthing, Sussex, tailor, first div. of 1*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Hill, H., Gray's-Inn-lane, brewer, second div. of 1*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Hall, G., Brighton, Sussex, upholsterer, first div. of 2*s* 6*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Riekman, W. H., Clement's-lane, City, insurance broker, second div. of 1*s* 8*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Beales, T. F. (separate estate), William-street, Knightsbridge, wine merchant, first div. of 1*s* 6*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Waddell, J., Leadenhall-street and Lime-street, City, shipbroker, second div. of 2*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Bonney, W. W. (separate estate), William-street, Knightsbridge, wine merchant, first div. of 1*s* 4*d*., any day before August 10, and any Tuesday after Nov. 1, at Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers—Shuttleworth, H., Saffron Walden, Ironmonger, div. of 3*s* 2*d*., on new proofs, on and after Wednesday next, at Edwards's, Saffron-court—Thomson, R., St. John-street, Clerkenwell, linendrapery, first div. of 1*s* 1*d*., on and after Wednesday next, at Edwards's, Saffron-court—Kirkaldy, R. A., Fenchurch-street, stationer, first div. of 2*s* 4*d*., on and after Wednesday next, at Edwards's, Saffron-court—Hutchinson, G., Palace-row, New-road, timber merchant, first div. of 1*s* 10*d*., on and after Wednesday next, at Edwards's, Saffron-court—Aspin, W., jun., Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street, carrier, first div. of 3*s* 2*d*., on and after Wednesday next, at Edwards's, Saffron-court—Todd, A. M., Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, merchant, second div. of 1*s*., on and after Wednesday next, at Edwards's, Saffron-court—Lucas, D. W., and Dods, I., Arthur-street West, hemp merchants, second div. of 2*s* 0*d*., on and after Wednesday next, at Edwards's, Saffron-court—Jackson, E., and Clarke, E., Manchester,

wholesale milliners, first div. of 2s., August 7, and any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Pott's, Manchester—Rimmer, R., Tenbury, Worcestershire, publican, first div. of 3s. 9d., August 9, and any Thursday after Oct. 1, at Christie's, Birmingham—Steel, B., Sheffield, earthenware dealer, first div. of 1s., August 7, and any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Richardson, J., Chesterfield, draper, first div. of 6s., August 7, and any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Clarebrough, W., Sheffield, builder, first div. of 6s. 1d., August 7, and any Tuesday after Oct. 1, at Brewin's, Sheffield—Gibson, W., Alford, Lincolnshire, corn and coal merchant—first div. of 2s., August 7, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Carrick's, Hull—Peaty, H., Bristol, grocer, first div. of 5s., August 8, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol—Bell, T., Jarrow, Durham, first div. of 1s. 6d., any day before August 11, and any Saturday after Oct. 1, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6.

The English wheat left over from last week, and that at market this morning, make a good supply, which although offered 2s to 3s per quarter under last Monday's prices, remained unsold; for foreign there was but a trifling inquiry, although holders would have sold at a similar reduction. Flour dull, and is per sack cheaper. Barley offering more freely, and sales could only be made at 1s per quarter less than on Monday last. Beans and peas much the same as last week. We had a good supply of foreign oats, of which a large proportion was out of condition, and sold slowly at 1s per quarter lower than on Monday last; fine sweet samples can scarcely be quoted cheaper. Linseed and cakes held for rather more money.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	72 to 74	Dantzic	78 to 90
Ditto White	78 80	Konigsberg, Red	72 80
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	74 86
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	74 80
Scotch	72 74	Danish and Holstein	72 78
Rye	44 46	East Friesland	68 70
Barley malted (new)	32 34	Petersburg	68 70
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	60 62
Malt (pale)	62 70	Polish Odessa	68 70
Beans, Mazagan	46 50	Marianopol	78 82
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 50
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	72 82
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	32 33
Grey	38 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 42	Danish	32 35
Boilers	44 46	East Friesland	28 30
Tares (English)	36 38	Egyptian	24 26
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	24 26
Oats (English feed)	28 27	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	40 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	65 70	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	75 80	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	70 72	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	72 74	Oats—	
Hempseed	48 50	Dutch	24 26
Canaryseed	46 52	Jahde	22 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	31 26
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	24 27
German	—	Swedish	25 28
French	—	Petersburg	28 27
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 160 lbs to 160 lbs		New York	36 40
Rape Cake, 60 lbs to 60 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	57 58
Rapeseed, 42 lbs to 44 lbs per last		Carawayseed	32 34

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 9½d to 9½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

We were seasonably well supplied with foreign stock, amongst which were 200 oxen from Spain. There was an increased arrival of beasts fresh from our own grazing districts, compared with Monday last, but the general condition of the supply was inferior. Although the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, the beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per cwt., and a clearance was with difficulty effected. The highest price for Scotch was 3s 2d per cwt. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,100 short-horns; from the eastern districts, 800 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 200 polled Scots. For the time of year, we were very moderately supplied with sheep, at least two-thirds of which were of inferior quality. Prime Downs and half-breds sold steadily, at full prices. All other breeds moved off slowly, at barely late rates. We had a moderate demand for lambs, the supply of which was by no means extensive, at last week's currency, viz., 4s 8d to 6s per cwt. Prime small calves sold steadily, at an advance of 2d per cwt. Other kinds of calves were tolerably firm, at full prices. Pigs changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms.

Per cwt. to sink the offal.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3 10 to 4 0	Fr. coarse woolled	4 10 to 4 8
Second quality	4 2 to 4 4	Prime Southdown	4 10 to 4 2
Prime large oxen	4 6 to 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	4 2 to 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 to 5 2	Prime small	4 4 to 4 5
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 to 3 8	Large hogs	3 6 to 3 10
Second quality	3 10 to 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 0 to 4 6
Lambs, 4s 8d to 6s 0d.			
Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 21s to 27s each.			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 6.

These markets continue to be very moderately supplied with all kinds of meat. Generally speaking, the demand is steady, as follows:—

Per cwt. by the carcass.			
Inferior beef	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Inf. mutton	3s 4d to 3s 8d
Middling ditto	3s 10d to 4s 0d	Middling ditto	3s 10d to 4s 4d
Prime large oxen	4s 2d to 4s 4d	Prime ditto	4s 6d to 4s 10d
Do. small do	4s 6d to 4s 8d	Veal	3s 10d to 4s 10d
Large pork	3s 8d to 4s 0d	Small pork	4s 0d to 4s 6d
Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 10d.			

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Aug. 7.

SUGAR.—The market opened with a steady appearance; prices have been supported. 750 hhds of West India have been sold. Barbadoes 35s 6d to 38s, and crystallised Demerara 36s 6d to 40s 6d; 8,000 bags Mauritius sold at 30s 6d to 39s; grainy, 37s to 42s; 5,400 bags Bengal were also offered, 2,500 bags sold; Renares, 39s to 40s; grainy, 40s 6d to 46s; the remainder bought in; 1,200 bags unclayed Manila sold at 32s.

MOLASSES.—900 hhds clayed Cuba sold at 17s 6d.

COFFEE.—400 casks of plantation Ceylon were nearly all sold at 58s to 60s. 850 bags native Ceylon bought in, 48s 6d to 49s.

TEA.—There has been a fair amount of business done the last two days at previous rates.

RICE.—A large business done at about 3d advance; 1,800 bags Bengal sold in public sale, 15s 6d to 16s; about 4,000 bags by private contract, 14s 3d to 15s; and 500 tons afloat, at 14s 3d, ex ship.

RYE.—The market continues quiet.

SALTPEET.—The business done has been too small to report; the market is quiet.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is quoted dull at 73s 6d. Spelter, 22½ to 23½.

INDIGO.—The market is steady, but not brisk.

COTTON.—We are again without business to report.

TALLOW.—The market is dull at yesterday's prices. In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6.—During the past week there was a diminished demand for Irish butter, probably arising from the large purchases previously made by the dealers. There was, notwithstanding, a good business done landed and on board, and in consequence of the advices from Ireland, the

market was firm and healthy, and prices well supported, varying from 86s to 102s, as in kind and quality. Foreign was in liberal supply, and met buyers for all kinds at from 60s to 102s. Bacon sold steadily. Irish sizeable, prime and fresh, at 74s to 76s; Hambro' 71s to 73s. Heavy stale and secondary quality difficult to move, and nominal in value. Hams scarce, and saleable at 76s to 80s. Lard in limited request; bladders 64s to 71s, kegs 54s to 62s.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland, per cwt.	102	106	Cheshire (old) per cwt.	74	90
Kiel	98	102	Cheddar	74	86
Dorset	104	108	Double Gloucester	70	78
Carlisle	96	98	Single ditto	60	74
Waterford	90	94	York Hams (new)	80	90
Cork (new)	84	98	Westmoreland ditto	76	86
Limerick	—	—	Irish ditto	74	84
Sligo	—	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	80	84
Fresh, per dozen	11	13	Irish (green)	74	76

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 6.—Our markets are well supplied with home-grown potatoes in excellent condition. There is a good business doing in them at from 4s to 5s per cwt. Very few foreign potatoes on sale. The imports last week were 229 baskets from Rotterdam, 14 baskets from Guernsey, and 28 tons from Jersey.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6.—In cloverseed there is nothing doing. A few samples of trefoil of the new crop, of fair quality, were shown to-day, and sold at high prices. New rape-seed was also at market, of good quality, and sold at about the late value of old. Canaryseed met more demand at an advance of 2s per quarter.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 6.—The transactions in our market are limited to the wants of consumers, and all hops now on offer may be bought at lower rates. The new crop is progressing very favourably, and the duty is estimated at 270,000 to 280,000.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6.—There has been a moderate inquiry for all kinds of tallow since Monday last. In prices no material change has taken place. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 55s 6d, and for forward delivery 57s per cwt. Town tallow is still worth 54s net cash. Rough fat, 3s per cwt.

PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks, 32541	Casks, 41833	Casks, 18258	Casks, 33987	Casks, 44029
Price of Yellow Candle	37 9d to 38 6d	38 6d to 39 3d	39 3d to 40 0d	40 0d to 40 7d	40 7d to 41 4d
Delivery last Week	1424	1308	1661	946	1722
Ditto from the 1st of June	13052	9345	13917	9632	15387
Arrived last Week	312	135	1247	1315	915
Ditto from the 1st of June	9060	10100	8860	7619	11692
Price of Town Tallow	39s 6d	39s 6d	39s 6d	39s 6d	39s 6d

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½	pr lb.
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4	"
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4½ to 0 4½	"
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs.	0 5 to 0 5	"
Horse Hides	5 6 to 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 3 0	"
Ditto full	6 0 to 6 6	"
Polled Sheep	0 0 to 0 0	"
Kents and Half Breds	0 0 to 0 0	"
Downs	0 0 to 0 0	"
Lambs	2 3 to 3 6	"
Shearlings	1 5 to 1 10	"

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—There is a moderate demand for most kinds of hemp, the prices of which are well supported. Petersburg clean is selling at 44½ to 45½ per ton. The flax market is steady, but we have no change to notice in prices. Jute and coir goods are tolerably firm.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 11,345 bales, of which 4,545 were from Port Phillip, 1,918 from Sydney, 1,890 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,001 from Moreton Bay, 1,005 from Bombay, 859 from Van Diemen's Land, and the rest from Germany, &c. Since Monday the business doing in all kinds of home-grown wool has been comparatively trifling. Although we have no change to notice in prices, they are with difficulty supported. Most of the manufacturers are now well in stock.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down fleeces	1 0½ to 1 1	
Mixed tegs and ewes	0 11 to 1 0½	
Half-bred hoggets	0 11 to 1 0	
Do. ewes and wethers	0 11 to 1 0	
Kent fleeces, mixed	1 0½ to 1 1	
Leicester fleeces	0 11 to 1 0	
Long heavy fleeces	0 11 to 1 0	
Flaming skins	0 10½ to 1 1	
Blanket wool	1 0 to 1 2	
Blanket wool	0 8 to 1 0	

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4.—Scotch pig iron has sold to a fair extent, at 73s. All manufactured parcels are steady, and quite as dear as last week. Tin is still brisk, at 123s for Banca, 120s to 121s for Straits, and 121s to 122s for British. Tin plates move off steadily, at very full prices. English Zinc is selling at 28½ to 29s per ton. Spelter is heavy, at 22½ to 23½ per ton.

COALS, Monday.—Market without alteration from Friday's sale. Stewart's, 23s 6d—Hartlepool, 23s 3d—Eden, 22s 6d—Belmont, 21s 6d—Bell's, 21s—Wylam, 19s 6d—Hartley's, 19s 6d—Tanfield, 16s. Fresh arrivals, 140; left from last day, 1; total, 141.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The market closed heavily, but prices were unchanged. The sales were: 4,000 bales; 500 on speculation, including 120 Pernam and Maranham; 10 Bahia, at 6½d; 100 Egyptian, at 6d to 8½d; and 500 Surat, at 3½d to 4½d per lb. 12,000 bales have been imported since Thursday. The market at Manchester has been reported dull to-day, without any material change in prices since last week.

Advertisements.

MR. HECTOR MARBEN, of STANDON HOUSE, near BRENTWOOD, begs to intimate that he has COMMENCED an ESTABLISHMENT for the REFORMATION of UNRULY BOYS. His method is kindness and firmness; and long experience amongst refractory youth has given him perfect confidence in success. Unexceptionable references. Terms, Fifty Guinea.

ALL PERSONS INSURING THIS YEAR WILL SHARE IN THE NEXT BONUS.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The Proposals received during the year 1854 amounted to 1,034 for 243,908; out of which 876 Policies were issued, assuring 195,759.

The number of policies now in force is 5,069, assuring 988,050.

The present Annual Income is 36,568. 18s. 1d.

The Company has an Accumulated Fund of 70,000.

THE CASH BONUS to the Members up to 30th December, 1854, is about 2½ per cent. on the premiums paid, and the Reversionary Bonus will be much larger.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY.—Guarantee Fund, 300,000.—Pure Mutuality.—Policy-holders Not Liable for Losses.—ENTIRE PROFITS Divided Triennially.—Policies issued, 14,041, for 6,312,402.

Twelve and a Half per Cent. per Annum has been returned at each Triennial Division on the entire Premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

THIRTY MILES ROUND LONDON.

MONEY LENT in SUMS from £20 and UPWARDS on Personal Security, Freehold or Leasehold Property, and every description of available security. Repayments by Instalments, as may be arranged. NEW NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN COMPANY, 484, OXFORD-STREET, BLOOMSBURY. THOS. BOURNE, Resident Managing Secretary, Office hours from Nine till Six. Correspondents to enclose postage stamps for reply.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this SOCIETY was held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, May 1, 1855. The Report, by the Directors, among other information, contained the following particulars:—

During the year closed on 1st March last—

628 Policies have been issued.

The Sums Assured thereby amount to 284,670l.;

And the Annual Premiums thereon to 9,041l.

The position of the Society at 1st March was as follows:—

Existing Assurances	£4,392,733
Annual Revenue	163,394
Accumulated Fund	910,845

This Corporation has been in existence TWENTY-FOUR years. It proceeds on the principle of Mutual Contribution, the Surplus or Profit being WHOLLY DIVISIBLE AMONG THE MEMBERS.

The total additions to Policies made at and preceding March 1, 1853, amounted to

SIX HUNDRED AND SIX THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members is upwards of

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Copies of the report, and all other information, may be had on application at the Head Office, or Agencies.

Agent in London—W. COOK, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within.

VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.

	Amount Assured.	Annual Revenue.	Accumulated Fund.
At 1st March, 1837	£740,462	£26,993	£26,115
" 1843	1,707,716	64,000	227,785
" 1849	3,067,376	114,106	496,555
" 1855	4,392,733	163,394	910,845

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager. WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE TRENALT TONTINE.

10,000l. IN 200 SUBSCRIPTIONS OF 50l. EACH, ON LIVES OF NOT LESS THAN SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE, ON JANUARY 1, 1855.

TRAUSTERS.

SIDNEY BEISLY, Esq., 17, Hyde-park-gate, South, Kensington-gore.

FRANK WHITTAKER BUSH, Esq., 9, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq., 7, Lower Thames-street.

BANKERS.—LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. BEISLY, READ, and PATTISON, 1, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Messrs. PATTISON, WHITE, and DINGLEY, Solicitors, Launceston.

SECRETARY.—PERRY F. NURSEY, Esq.

OFFICES.—17, BARGE-YARD CHAMBERS, BUCKLEBURY (Late the Offices of the Devon Great Consols.)

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

A Tontine is comprised of small investments for life annuities, with immense benefit of survivorship. It holds out many advantages; it entails no liability or responsibility; and the nomination of lives advanced in years produces a comparative speedy realisation of the ultimate advantage. There are many well-known instances of families deriving considerable incomes in right of such survivorship.

The estate of this Tontine is situate in the parish of Treven, in the county of Cornwall, and consists of 160 acres of freehold land, embracing the entire village or hamlet of Trenalt.

It has been recently surveyed, and estimated at 8,000l., including the lime deposit; and 2,000l. are added as capital in hand, for carrying on the business in lime, and for developing the minerals, in which it is considered very abundant.

It is proposed to raise this sum by subscription, in 200 nominations of 50l. each, and that the estate shall be held for the benefit of the subscribers as personal estate. Half shares of 25l. each will, however, be received, where the two parties subscribing 25l. each mutually agree on one life.

Each subscription of 50l., or two of 25l., must be held upon one life of either sex, of not less than seventy years of age, to be nominated by the subscriber; and upon the fall of any life, the share in the ultimate stake depending thereon, will merge for the benefit of the owners of the continuing shares. As soon as the lives shall be reduced to ONE, the entire estate, and all its benefits, will pass into the possession of the nominator of this life, and become his; but as the property is capable of being divided into three compact farms, with residence on each, it may be desirable to divide the Tontine when the survivors are reduced to three.

The present defined rental is 300l. per annum, including 50l. per annum, which is estimated from having been offered as a minimum or sleeping rent for a lease of the lime quarry, besides a royalty of one penny per bushel on all lime raised, and one-fifth of the produce of all minerals. It is proposed, however, to work the lime on account, and for the benefit of the Tontine, as well as to develop the minerals for the same end. The agricultural rental, moreover, will be materially increased by granting leases, all at present being yearly tenants; and other parts of the estate may be let as mining settlements.

From data, it is evident, that the revenue from the property will become very considerable; and it is therefore proposed, from the proceeds thereof, that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid half-yearly on each subscription, during the life of the nominee; and that, in addition, bonuses shall be appropriated from time to time, as the funds will admit, to the continuing survivors; but the holders of such subscription will continue in possession of all their original benefit and chance during the life of their nominees. In this way, a subscriber of 50l. may receive back his money in a short time, and yet continue to receive his interest on the 50l., as well as his chance of the entire estate; in fact, a subscriber cannot incur further responsibility than the amount of his subscription, on which even he will obtain interest during the life of his nominee, while he has the chance of receiving back his subscription, and of still securing the whole property of the Tontine.

A deed of settlement will be prepared, in which provision will be made for the transfer of the interests of the subscribers, and registration thereof at the office of the Tontine. The holder of a registered transfer of an original interest, will acquire and be entitled to all the rights of the first nominator.

In case the number of nominations is not subscribed, the money will be returned.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Secretary, Solicitors of the Company, or Local Agents, from whom Plans of the Estate, with Prospectuses in detail, may be obtained.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.
22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.
Shares Issued, 10,056.
Advanced on Mortgage, 103,275l. 4s. 9d.
Money in sums from 50l. to 5,000l. ready to be advanced upon the security of houses and lands.
A copy of the Fourth Annual Report and Prospectus will be forwarded on receipt of one postage stamp.
JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.
Agents wanted where none are appointed.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 100.
Capital, One Million.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—JAMES CLAY, Esq., 25, Montagu-square.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—G. B. HARRISON, Esq., 24, Great Tower-street.

James B. Alexander, Esq. S. W. Dankes, Esq.
A. Beattie, Esq. W. Eade, Esq.
W. C. Butler, Esq. H. M. Farquhar, Esq.
G. Clive, Esq. A. Greig, Esq.
T. Clive, Esq. Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.
BANKERS—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Lombard-street; Messrs. Hansom and Co., Pall-mall East.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rooper, Birch, Ingram, and Whately, 68, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

This Company grants insurance tickets for single or double journeys, or for excursions, which can be obtained at all the principal railway stations, and also Periodical Insurances to cover the risk of Fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe, and insures Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident in the United Kingdom only.

To insure 1,000l., at an Annual Premium of 20s.
Ditto 200l., Ditto 5s.
The Premiums charged include the Stamp Duty, which is paid by the Company under its special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Office,
3, Old Broad-street, London.

CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM imparts Richness, Softness, and Fragrance to the Hair. Price, in jars, 1s. in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d. Sold by Hairdressers, and R. Hovenden, 22, King-street, Regent-street; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London.

GLENFIELD-PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

J. TURNER & SON, CABINET, CHAIR, and SOFA MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and GENERAL FURNISHERS, 43, Great James's-street, Bedford-row, Manchester, St. John's-road, Hoxton, London.
The Cottage or Mansion completely furnished in the most modern and elegant style at manufacturers' prices. Design and Price Books gratis on application.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 37, Moorgate-street, City, London.

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES, as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 37, Moorgate-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

COALS.—QUALITY AND WEIGHT GUARANTEED.—THOMAS J. COLE and Co., Peckham Canal, deliver their Coals within Five Miles of Peckham or St. Paul's, without extra charge. Present Cash prices: Best Sunderland Walls End, 25s. per ton; second quality, 26s.; Coke, 16s. per chaldron. Welsh Coals, Hartleys, and Small supplied.

BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL and Co., COAL MERCHANTS to HER MAJESTY.—Cash price to-day, 20s. per ton for screened unmixt best Coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last twenty years. Furdet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Raton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

COALS.—Eastern Counties' Railway.—On and after this date, the prices of COALS brought to London by this Railway will be as follows:—

From the South Yorkshire Coal Field: House Coals, screened, Rothwell Haigh, 21s.; Flockton's, 21s.; Barnsley Softs, 20s.; Silkstone, 22s. 6d.

From the Derbyshire Coal Field: Tapton, or Clay Cross, 22s. From the County of Durham: Best Wall's-end, 26s. 6d.; Mar-chioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Wall's-end, 27s.

Barnsley Harde, for steam purposes, 21s.; Baker's Hartley, 20s.; Small, 13s.; Nuts, 19s.

These Coals will be delivered at the above prices five miles from the Bishopsgate or Mile-end Stations. 1s. per ton per mile will be charged beyond that distance. Orders may be addressed to Mr. A. S. PRIOR, Mile-end or Bishopsgate Stations. Cash to be paid on or before delivery.

By order, J. B. OWEN, Secretary.

Bishopsgate Station, August 4, 1855.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks. Its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour renders it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged, and the infirm. It is an essential article of diet, and easy of digestion; it will not offend the most delicate stomach, nor create acid or bile. It is prepared by us from twenty years' practical experience, under the homoeopathic direction, and by means of a powerful steam-engine, we are enabled to produce an impalpable fineness of quality. The rapid increase of the sale of this unique preparation, proves that it requires only to be more known to be properly appreciated as a nourishing beverage. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. Stratton and Co., who are acknowledged to be the most extensive manufacturers of the Homoeopathic Cocoa in the kingdom. It may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flower of sage and arrowroot, that it may justly be called the best of all drinks.

This article has not escaped spurious imitation, which may easily be detected; if pure, it will be the colour of chocolate, and in small globules. Price 1s. 4d. per lb., in quarter, half, and pound boxes.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to; it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use Stratton's Homoeopathic Cocoa. Sold by Grocers and Chemists in nearly every town in the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA STRAM-MILLS, LAMBETH, LONDON.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST and FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapour-insulating), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure). The strongest, best, and cheapest safeguards extant.

MILNERS' PHOENIX (212°) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

AT MR. MECHI'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 112, REGENT-STREET, and 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders, executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of Hair and other Toilet Brushes.

MARK YOUR LINEN.—The PEN SUPERSEDED.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of MARKING LINEN, Silk, Cotton, Coarse Towels, Stockings, Books, or anything else, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand articles can be marked in ten minutes. Any person can easily use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free to any part of the kingdom (on receipt of stamps), by the inventor and sole patentee, T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen and Royal Family, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane. Caution—Copy the address.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, acknowledged for the last thirty years to be the most effectual remedy produced for restoring the Hair and promoting the growth of Whiskers and Mustaches, has received recently most distinguished patronage, from the feature it possesses in not soiling the most delicate head-dresses or bonnet.—In bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. Wholesale and retail, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand.

INFANT DENTITION.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of thirty years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that a Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 9, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

PLUMBE'S SOUTH SEA ARROW-ROOT.

The genuine and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for Infants. It also forms a light, nutritious diet for general use, and is most valuable in all cases of Diarrhoea. It is strongly recommended for Cholera; acting as a preventive, it should be used freely during the epidemic.

Directions accompany each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. Plumb, 3, All-Place, Great All-Place, Whitechapel. Agents appointed in all parts of Town and Country. Retailers in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, 11, Barnsbury-place, Islington; Ellis and Lloyd, 72, Newgate-street; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS,

For Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Dear Sirs,—Having suffered many years from severe attacks of rheumatic pains, I feel great pleasure in telling you that I have derived great benefit from your invaluable Plaster. I shall most certainly recommend it to all my friends, all medical aid being of no use whatever. You are at leave to publish this in any way you may think proper.—I am, dear Sirs, yours truly, Leamington, Aug. 12th, 1854. H. MAYOR, M.A.

Hooping-Cough Cured.

Sirs, I have used your Roper's Plasters for myself and children for several months with decided benefit for hooping-cough; three of my children being comparatively well since their application.—I am, Sirs, yours respectfully, T. MAIDEN. Ash Cottage, Stallsfield, near Faversham, Kent.

Haydon Vicarage, Seaforth, April 27th, 1854.

Sirs,—The effects of Roper's Plasters I had some short time since from you has been so marvellous among my poor parishioners that I will thank you to send me an 11s. case as soon as convenient.—Your obedient servant, A. LEAPINGWELL.

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